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Csuti, B.

1969 - 1978

Catalogue

#83 - #351

Calif.

Arizona

Nevada

Utah

Couti,
Blair

1969

Catalogue

4 mi. N Point Arena, Mendocino Co.,
California

October 19

83 ♀ ^{no}embryos *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 147-77-18-13 9.95g

100 yds. S Avenue C, 1/4 mi. W Sierra Hwy.,
Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., California

October 22

[VSC # 861] (M. Xerigand, coll.)
84 ♀ no embryos *Dipodomys microps* 267-163-38-12 47.8g

1971

Strawberry Canyon, Alameda Co., California

October 6

85 ♀ no embryos *Peromyscus truei* 198-98-24-23 28g.

1972

2 mi. W Sawmill Pk., Clover Mts., 6600 ft.,
Lincoln Co., Nevada

May 19

86 ♂ ^{testes} 4x6 mm *Sitta carolinensis* 16.5g.

87 ♂ ^{testes} 1 1/2 x 2 mm *Toxia curvirostris* 34g.

Tilden Park, Contra Costa Co., California

October 27

[Zool. Dept. Coll.]
88 ♂ *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli* (found dead by ¹⁰⁷student)

1973

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

89a ♂ ^{testes} 11 mm *Dipodomys microps* celsus specimen not saved

Csuti,
Blair
1973

Catalogue

100 yds S. Avenue C, 1/4 mi. W. Sierra Hwy.,
Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., California

March 30

- 896 ♂ ^{testes} 10 mm *Dipodomys microps* 267-142-40-14 55g.
90 ♂ *Dipodomys microps* 240-126-40-14
91 *Dipodomys microps*
92 born to #91 6 April 1973 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
93 born to #91 6 April 1973 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
94 born to #91 6 April 1973 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved

1/2 mi. N. Horsethief Springs, Kington Range,
San Bernardino Co., California

April 30

- 95 ♀ no embryos *Dipodomys microps* 305-165-39-14
96 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved

100 yds. S Avenue C, 1/4 mi. W Sierra Hwy.,
Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., California

May

- 97 ♂ 11 mm *Dipodomys microps* 274-155-42-14
98 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
99 *Dipodomys microps* 250-142-39-14

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

July 21

- 100 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
101 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
102 ♂ *Dipodomys microps* 269-152-43-14
103 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen not saved
104 *Dipodomys microps* " "
105 ♂ *Dipodomys microps* 290-171-43-14

Canti,
Blair
1973

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

July 21 (cont'd)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 106 | | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 107 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 108 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 109 | ♀ no emb. | Dipodomys microps | 242-154-42-14 59 g |
| 110 | ♂ 12 mm | Dipodomys microps | 287-167-43-14 71.3 g |

W slope Beaverdam Mts., 3800 ft.,

Washington Co., Utah.

July 22

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 111 | ♀ no embryos. | Dipodomys microps | 284-165-43-14 |
| 112 | | Dipodomys microps | 298-165-43-14 |
| 113 | ♀ | Dipodomys microps | 267-163-42-14.5 52.4 g |

2 mi. W Railroad Pass, Smith Creek Valley,
Lander Co., Nevada

July 25

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 114 | | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 115 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 116 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 117 | ♀ | Dipodomys microps | 259-157-40-13 38 g. |

5 1/2 mi. N N Shoshone, White Pine Co., Nevada

July 26

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 118 | ♀ no embryos | Dipodomys microps | 214-100-41-14 55 g. |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|

2 mi. W Railroad Pass, Smith Creek Valley,
Lander Co., Nevada July 25

- | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 119 | ♀ no emb. | Dipodomys microps | 261-147-40-14 54 g. |
| 120a | ♂ 8 mm | Dipodomys microps | 247-136-39-14 56.5 g |

Csuti,
Blair
1973

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

September 27

121		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	lab animal - specimen not saved
122		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
123		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
124		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
125		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
126		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
127		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
128		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
129		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
130		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
131		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
132		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
133		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
134		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "
135	♂ 6mm	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	302-157-39-14
136		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	lab animal - specimen not saved
137		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	" "

2 mi W Railroad Pass, Smith Creek Valley,

Lander Co., Nevada

September 30

138		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	lab animal - specimen not saved
139	♀	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	260-158-40-14
140		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	lab animal - specimen not saved
141	♂	<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	262-147-43-13
142		<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	lab animal - specimen not saved

Csuti,
Blair
1973

Catalogue

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Smith Creek Valley, Jarvis
Co., Nevada

September 30 (cont'd)

143

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

November 15

144

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

145

Dipodomys microps ♂ " "

146

Dipodomys microps " "

147 ♂

Dipodomys microps 271-162-42-14

148

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

149 ♂ 6mm

Dipodomys microps 298-151-40-14

150

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

151 ♂ 6mm

Dipodomys microps 250-145-39-14 45g.

1974

1/2 mi. W Horseshoe Springs, Kingston Range,
San Bernardino Co., California

April 7

151/6

juv

Dipodomys microps 241-145-42-14 57g

152

♀ no emb.

Dipodomys microps 247-141-43-14 68g

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 11

153

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

154

Dipodomys microps " "

155

Dipodomys microps " "

156

Dipodomys microps " "

157

Dipodomys microps " "

158

Dipodomys microps " "

conti,
Blair
1974

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 11

159

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

1/2 mi. W Horse Thief Springs, Kingston Range,
San Bernardino Co., California

April 7

160

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

161

Dipodomys microps " "

162

Dipodomys microps " "

163

Dipodomys microps " "

164

Dipodomys microps " "

165

Dipodomys microps " "

166

Dipodomys microps " "

167

Dipodomys microps " "

168

Dipodomys microps " "

2 mi. W Railroad Pass, Smith Creek Valley,
Lander Co., Nevada

April 12

169

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen not saved

170

Dipodomys microps " "

171

Dipodomys ordii " "

172

Dipodomys ordii " "

173

Dipodomys ordii " "

174

Dipodomys ordii " "

175

Dipodomys ordii " "

176

Dipodomys ordii " "

177

Dipodomys ordii " "

Curti,
Blair
1974

Catalogue

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

April 13

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 178 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 179 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 180 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 181 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 182 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 183 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 11

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 184 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 185 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

April 13

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 186 | Dipodomys merriami | lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 187 | Dipodomys merriami | " " |
| 188 | Dipodomys merriami | " " |

1976

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

May April 3

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 189 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 190 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 191 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 192 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 193 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

Curtis,
Blair
1976

Catalogue

2 mi E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California
March 25

194

Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved

1 mi. E Lams, Inyo Co., California
July 20

195 ♀ no embryos

Dipodomys microps 272-159-41-14

196

Dipodomys microps 251-138-40-13½ 55g.

197

♀ skull only

August 10

198

♂ Testes 5 mm

Dipodomys microps 252-143-41-13 51g.

199

♀ no emb.

Dipodomys microps 249-147-40-13 45g.

1975

1¼ mi. NNE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree
National Monument, Riverside Co., California
March 24

200

♂ Testes 9 mm

Dipodomys microps 292-171-42-14 59g

201

♂ Testes 9 mm

Dipodomys microps 286-169-43-13 64g

202

♂ Testes 9 mm

Dipodomys microps 279-155-42-12½ 63g

October 5

204

♀

Dipodomys microps 283-163-41-16 61g

205

♀ no embryos

Dipodomys microps 290-160-41-14 61½g

206

♀

Dipodomys microps 210-158-42-14 55g

1976

12¾ mi. W Randsburg, Kern Co., California
January 25

207

♂ 9 mm

Dipodomys microps 264-151-40-14 49.6g.

Grete,
Blair
1976

Catalogue

12 3/4 mi. W Randberg, Kern Co., California

January 25

208	♀	Dipodomys microps	231-122-40-14	
209	♂ 9 mm	Dipodomys microps	267-159-40-14	51.7g
210	♂ 9 mm	Dipodomys microps	266-151-41-14	60.7g
211	♀	Dipodomys microps	270-158-39-14	46.7g
212	♀	Dipodomys microps	277-177-41-14	42.9g
213	♂ 10 mm	Dipodomys microps	280-159-41-15	63.6g

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 2

214	♀	Dipodomys microps	291-121-41-14	57g
215		Dipodomys microps	lab animal - specimen NOT saved	
216		Dipodomys microps	"	"
217		Dipodomys microps	"	"
218		Dipodomys microps	"	"
219		Dipodomys microps	"	"
220		Dipodomys microps	"	"
221		Dipodomys microps	"	"
222		Dipodomys microps	"	"
223		Dipodomys microps	"	"
224		Dipodomys microps	"	"
225		Dipodomys microps	"	"
226		Dipodomys microps	"	"
227		Dipodomys microps	"	"
228		Dipodomys microps	"	"
229		Dipodomys microps	"	"
230		Dipodomys microps	"	"

Curtis,
Blair
1976

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 2

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 231 | | Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 232 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 233 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 234 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 235 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 236 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 237 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 238 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 239 | | Dipodomys microps " " |

May 4

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 240 | | Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 241 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 242 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps 80g |
| 243 | | Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 244 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps 300-174-43½-14½ 74g |
| 245 | | Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 246 | | Dipodomys microps " " |

1 mi. NW Lone Pine, Inyo Co., California

May 1

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 247 | ♀ | Dipodomys microps 262-151-42-13 51g |
| 248 | | Dipodomys microps lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 249 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 250 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 251 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 252 | | Dipodomys microps " " |
| 253 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps 272-147-44-13.5 66g |

Canti,
Blair
1976

Catalogue

1 mi. NW Lone Pine, Inyo Co., California

May 1

- 254 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED
255 *Dipodomys microps* " "
256 *Dipodomys microps* " "

Lone Pine Station, Inyo Co., California

April 30

- 257 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED
258 *Dipodomys microps* " "
259 *Dipodomys microps* " "

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

April 15

- 260 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

March 23

- 261 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

April 15

- 262 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

Lone Pine Station, Inyo Co., California

April 30

- 263 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

May 1

- 264 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

April 15

- 265 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

March 25

- 266 *Dipodomys microps* lab animal - specimen NOT SAVED

Curti,
Blair
1976

Catalogue

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

March 24

267

Dipodomys microps lab. unimul. - specimen not saved

1 mi. E Lanes, Inyo Co., California

August 20

268

♀

Dipodomys microps 254-139-39-12 50g

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

August 23

269

♀

Dipodomys microps 257-148-41-13 53.5g

1 mi. E Lanes, Inyo Co., California

August 25

270

♀

Dipodomys microps 255-143-42-14 54.3g

271

♂ 7mm

Dipodomys microps 259-147-41-13 59g

August 26

272

♀

Dipodomys microps 260-155-40-14 56.5g

August 27

273

♂ 9mm

Dipodomys microps 263-143-40-13 59g

274

♂ 4mm

Dipodomys microps 267-158-41-13 53g

275

♀

Dipodomys microps 259-154-40-12.5 49½g

3 mi. NW Yucca Valley, San Bernardino

Co., California

September 16

276

♀ juv

Dipodomys microps 243-146-39½-12 36g.

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co.,

Arizona

September 26

277

Dipodomys microps lab. unimul. - specimen not saved

278

Dipodomys microps " "

Cont.
Blais
1976

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

September 26

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 279 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 280 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 281 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 282 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 283 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 284 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 285 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 286 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 287 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 288 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 289 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 290 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 291 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

May 4

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 292 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 293 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 294 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 295 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 296 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 297 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 298 | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 299 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

September 28

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 300 | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen not saved |
| 301 | Dipodomys microps | " " |

Curti
Blair
1976

Catalogue

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

28 September

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 302 | | Dipodomys microps | lab animal - specimen NOT saved |
| 303 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 304 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |
| 305 | | Dipodomys microps | " " |

1978

18 April

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|
| 330 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps | 208-108-41-11 | 39 g |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|

1976

4.8 mi. E Bishop, Inyo Co., California

22 August

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 331 | ♂ | ~~Dipodomys microps~~ | ~~184-105-24-11~~ | ~~16 g~~ |
| | | Perognathus parvus | | |
| 332 | ♀ | skull only | Perognathus parvus | |

1978

2 mi E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

24 March

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|
| 333 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps | 266-142-39-11 | 55 g |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

26 March

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 334 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps | 275-156-41-15 | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|--|

2 mi. E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

(killed) 11 May

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|
| 335 | ♂ | Dipodomys microps | 221-122-38-12 | 39 g |
|-----|---|-------------------|---------------|------|

Couti,
Blair
1978

Catalogue

1/2 mi S Granite Pass, between Granite and
Providence Mts., San Bernardino Co., California
4,000' alt.

May 9

336 ♂ juv Scaphiopus parviventris condatus 245-142-40-13 36g

1 mi. SW Cook P.O., San Benito Co., California

January 31

351 ♂ 12mm Scaphiopus heermanni goldmani X-X-45-17 93.5g

Csuti, B.

1969 - 1974

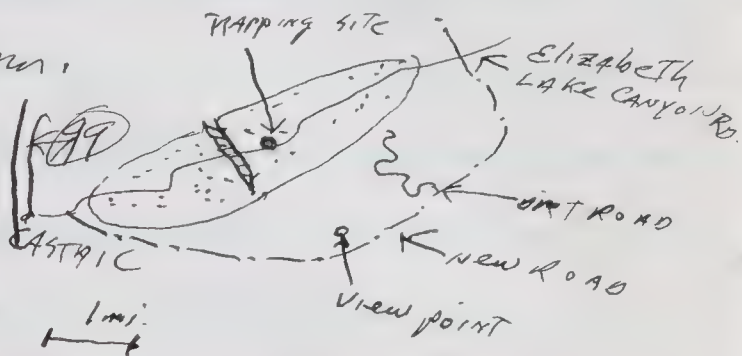
Journal

western U.S.A.

The traps were set in depressions.
1971

3.9 mi N. 1.8 mi E Castaic, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

March 27 Went to above locality to look for lizards Keith Munn reported. Found site to be in middle of new Castaic Dam. The reported site is now in the basin of the dam, and there is no way to reach it. I went down a dirt road behind the dam, but it was washed out $\frac{1}{2}$ way down the canyon. Habitat was Yucca + sage in hills west of dam, Yucca, sage and Adenostoma Chaparral to the east. Typical Dipodomys afiliis Giles country.



March 27 Santiago Road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. Antelope Valley Freeway, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Drove here from Castaic, arrived at 6:25 PM, sun down, I set out 48 10" Sherman's using Garbanzo pod as bait. Couldn't see holes so I set most traps at the base of California Junipers. Next morning we caught about 8-10 Peromyscus manic. most in juvenile plumage - and perhaps 1 Peromyscus truei?. Also got 1 cottontail rabbit, 1 Perognathus longimittis and 3 Dipodomys parvinitens calaverensis. Weather was very mild, and the moon set about 7:00 PM; an ideal night to trap. Heard Western Meadowlarks and California Quail at night. The Yucca do not seem to be in flower this year, as they were 2 years ago. I suspect that I could have got more lizards if I had set by holes. Saw 1 creosote bush!

located on a south-east facing slope facing the railroad tracks. It was dominated by creosote and Tree-yecca. Soil was loose sand with a reddish tinge. The area looked ideal, and it was.

October 18. 4 mi West of Navarro, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Seven member MVZ party led by O.P. Pearson here attempting to trap Sorex vagrans vagrans and S.V. perfoliatus for Karyotypic study. Redwood forest w/ ferns on floor, creek along campsite. Weather: cloud cover, forest floor moist. Set 99 Sherman 8 inch live traps in irregular line paralleling creek. Check traps at 3 hr. intervals. Poor success. Oats used as bait. As of 4 checks, one shrew captured. Temperature at 6:00 AM October 19: 44°F. No rain during night. Traps set at bases of stumps, logs in leaf litter. Total of 4 S. townsendi captured.

October 19. 4 mi. N. of Pt. Arena, Mendocino Co., Calif.

Party stopped at Manchester Beach St. Park. Trapping was done in a sedge, grass and herb covered marsh area about 600 yds NNE of the public campsite. 100 live traps baited with oats were set in one line paralleling the marsh-grassland habitat junction. The moon set early, it was a cool, still night with much moisture condensation. Traps were checked at 3 hr. intervals. Many Microtus, Peromyscus and Reithrodontomys were caught. One dead and two live Sorex vagrans were caught. One Neotoma gilbesi was caught alive and released - a gross error. This site was about 1 mile from the beach. Holes were kicked in the bush and

Journal

Strawberry Canyon, Alameda Co., Calif.

Oct. 6

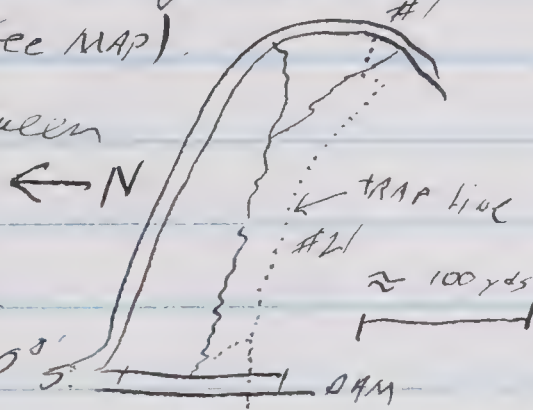
On the previous evening I set 40 10' folding Sherman Live Traps along a path running down Strawberry Cr. (see MAP).

The Traps were set between

6:00 PM and 7:00 PM.

at night. The sky was

clear, Temperature in the 70's.



Quaker Oatmeal was used as bait. The Habitat was

Riparian woodland, Quercus agrifolia and Umbellularia

californica making up the overstory. Traps were most

frequently set in Blackberry thickets. Few holes

were visible. I sprinkled a few oats in front

of each trap. The moon was over 3/4 full,

and was still in the sky at 6:30 AM. This morning

I began collecting Traps in the darkness at

6:35 AM. The sky was clear, and the weather was

mild, about 60(?). I caught nine Peromyscus sp.

in the first 21 Traps. Only one more was caught in

the last 19 Traps, this being near the creek. The

last half of the trap line was higher and farther

from the creek, therefore drier. Most mice were

taken in very wet soil, near the stream, but

none actually in the stream bed or on its banks.

Some mice are Peromyscus truei. Others, immature,

may be Peromyscus truei or P. ~~montanus~~ calatus. No

other species were taken.

1972

Audubon Society Bird Sanctuary, Belvedere, Marin Co., California.

October 9

I saw a flock of approximately 20 Golden-

crowned Sparrows atop the hill which comprises

the refuge. They were mostly taking shelter

in the bushes, for the sky was overcast.

Audubon Society Bird Sanctuary, Marin Co., Calif.

Oct. 9

and intermittently heavy rain was falling. Occasional songs were heard. The birds flew from one bacharis bush to another, some sitting on Pison Oak. Few were concerned with feeding. Cohesiveness was high, one bird would fly off to another bush, and another would follow within 10 seconds.

Mill Springs Area, Mt. Tamalpais, Marin Co., Calif.

I arrived at the Mill Springs area at about 2:00 P.M. The mountain had been drenched with rain, very heavy at times, until about 1:30. By 3:00 p.m., the sun was fully out, the sky blue, the air clear. Grackles were seen in aggregations of 20 or more birds, perched atop tall Redwoods, and again on low dead oaks in a meadow. Horned Woodpeckers were quite vocal after the rain, and several were observed flying about, although no details of behavior were noted. Chickadees, in flocks, were seen, as was a solitary Turkey Vulture.

Nov 23

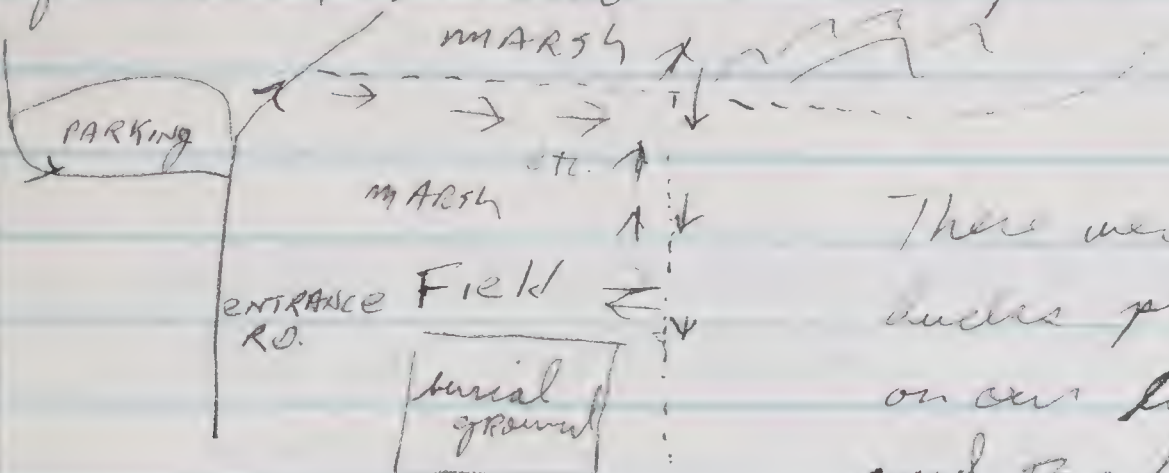
Coyote Hills Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif.

It was a clear day, with temperatures in the mid '60's. Donna and I arrived after a 32 min. drive from Berkeley at 1:00 P.M. We walked north along the bird sanctuary route, then west at the base of the hills, then east, paralleling the entrance road for a while. We attempted to cross the field to return to the start/stop point, but

Nov 23

Coyote Hills Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif

found it flooded. See map:



There were fewer
ducks present than
on our last visit,
and the birds of prey

were not as plentiful. Golden and white-
crowned sparrows were feeding on the dirt
road ahead of us as we walked.

Meadowlarks were common, occasionally
singing. Two Snowy Egrets were seen in
the field standing in the mud. We saw
a Loggerhead Shrike near the base of the
hills, perched on small Helianthus
sprigs. On the way out we saw two
Burrowing Owls in a fallow field on the
north side of the road, quite near a
house. They appeared to be nesting. Species seen:

Snowy Egret

Mallard

Gadwall

Pintail

Common Teal

Ruddy Duck

Red-bellied Grebe

White-tailed Kite

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Red-tailed Hawk

Marsh Hawk

American Crow

Killdeer

Whimbrel

Burrowing Owl

Song Sparrow

Mockingbird

Water Pipit

Yellowthroat

Long-billed Marsh Wren

Audubon's Warbler

Western Meadowlark

Red-winged Blackbird

House Finch

Song Sparrow

White-crowned Sparrow

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Loggerhead Shrike

Black Phoebe

Couti, Blair
1972

Journal

May 16

En Route from Berkeley, Calif. to Lincoln Co. Nev.
Met with Ned Johnson at owner's house and drove to
Berkeley, California, at 5:05 AM. We drove south
on I-58, stopping at Reno, Nevada, to refuel
for the trip. We stopped for lunch about 10 mi
E. of Reno at about 1:00 PM. We then headed
E. to Fallon on H.T. 95, then south on 75 to Hawthorne.
We drove west on 75 to and E. to Tonopah, then
on 15 to Warm Springs, at which place there
was no gas station. We drove 50 mi south from
Warm Springs on H.T. 25 to the Tonopah turnoff,
and drove about 12 mi. E. and parked for the night
at 10:00 PM. The weather was overcast at
Berkeley, becoming clear and warm in the
Central Valley. Once entering Nevada, the
wind began to blow, often reducing our
speed. Game was suspended in trees in
many valleys. We stopped for dinner at
an abandoned ranch about 20 mi. E. of Tonopah
here we saw Bullhorn snakes, 1 pair at least.
Horned Larks were seen from about 30 mi
west of Tonopah until we stopped for dinner.

May 17.

In the town of Mina, I saw a western Kingbird.
We awoke at 5:30 AM, had breakfast, and
left at 6:00 AM, headed SE on H.T. 25. The wind
had blown throughout the night, but was
relatively calm at dawn. East of the hundreds
Summit, Foxglove Trees began to be common.

1972

Journal

May 17

En Route from Berkeley, Calif. to Lincoln Co., Nev.

and Mr. Johnson painted out a Border's marker on one of them. I also saw a *Microtus* *sonoriensis* *sonoriensis*, and a *Perognathus* *palmeri* in the same habitat. It was clear and sunny, and the wind was hardly blowing at all. We continued on RT. 25 to the Junction with Rt. 93, then drove through Caliente, stopping for gas, and drove, now North, past the junction of 93 and 25 (at Panaca) about 5 mi, turning west on the Caseltown Road. We drove about 6.7 mi. north-west on this road and then turned onto a dirt road leading to "Wheeler Ranch" at the mouth of Water Canyon, Highland Range.

Highland Range, Lincoln Co., Nev.

At Pine Spring in Water Canyon at 7400 feet we stopped and walked around to survey the springs. There was a moderately strong wind in the trees and the sky was clear at 9:00 AM. Several large *Ponderosa* *Pinus* were at Pine Spring but the surrounding slopes were clothed with *Pinon* *Resin* and *Arctostaphylos* shrubs. Route of road below. Distance between the springs is about 2 mi.



Cute, Blair

1972

Journal

Highland Range, Lincoln Co., Nev

May 17

at The junction of the road leading to Conner Springs and that continuing up Anderson Valley. Mr. Johnson called in a solitary vireo and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. I saw a female Broad-tailed Hummingbird land in a low bush at Pine Springs. I also saw a Green-tailed Towhee on the trail to Conner Springs, as well as hearing the call of a Black-throated Grey Warbler. After having reached 11,000 ft. we drove up a road leading up Anderson Valley, but not indicated on maps to about the 8,000 foot level. We proceeded on past to the south dome of Highland, still at 9365 ft. At about the 7400 ft level pines began to be common, and by 8500 ft, the only trees were pines, all standing about 25 ft. tall. Bristlecone Pines, of similar height, were seen starting at about 9,000 ft, and they were abundant at the summit. A complex of buildings belonging to the Dept. of Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission occupied Vanderhook at the summit. The south-west facing slope at this altitude was covered by scrub oak and a few Pinons. Species seen:

Cooper's Hawk

Song sp.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird

Common Raven

Red-shafted Flicker

Clark's Gnatcatcher

Cut, 3 lo.

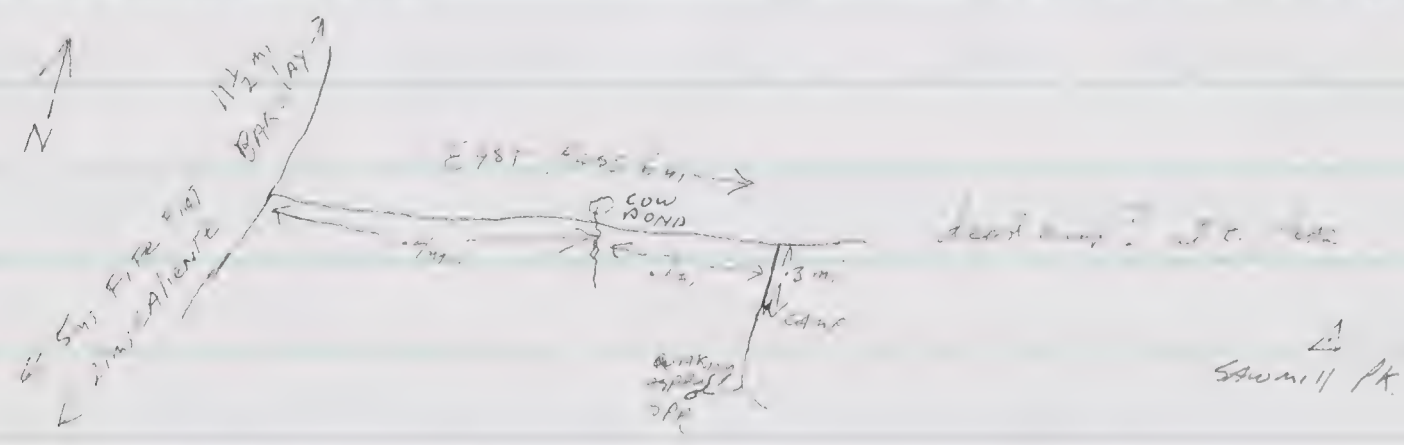
Sawmill

May 17.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <u>Highland Range</u> | <u>See also to see</u> |
| Mountain Chickadee | Mountain Flicker |
| Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | Scrub Jay |
| Yellow Warbler | Indigo Bunting |
| Western Tanager | Black-headed Grosbeak |
| Acorn Finch | Starling |
| House Wren | |

2 mi. W Sawmill Pk. 6,600 ft. above M.T. Level 5,700 ft.

We arrived at the above M.T. about 4:00 PM. after a somewhat circuitous drive. Our camp is located as indicated below.



There are four or five ponds at the camp and on the east facing ridge just west of it, but higher and to the south. These ponds are fed by a spring. There are mature Hopewoods at the spring. The water is running. Two trout, males and a female, were taken at the spring at about 7:30 PM. The sky was clear here, and warm in the daytime, although it is cooling down at night (now 10:10 PM and about 55°F). Arrived at 5:20 and had breakfast, etc. Temperature was 42° at 5:30 AM. I left, loaded car close to the road, at 7:40 AM - see map.

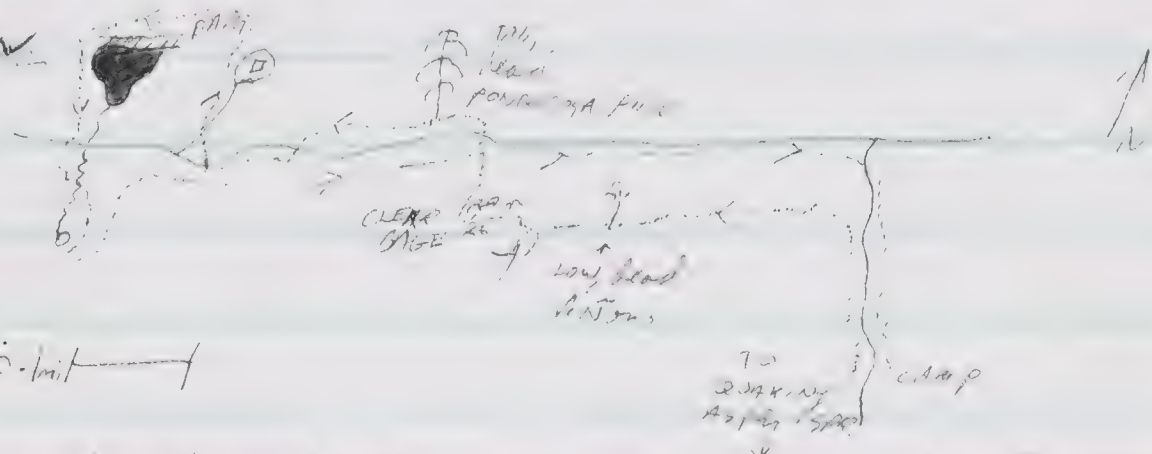
May 18

972

Journal

Col. New

2 May 1967



Little was heard until I reached the main road. I walked
 west along the road, about 150 feet from the shoulder.
 I soon came upon a "phoebe" like bird sitting on the
 top of a 20' high dead cotton pine. He gave a
 single, rather harsh note while he preened his tail.
 He was grey, with a hint of a crest and hint of
 spotting on breast. Slightly farther on, and surer, from the
 road, I saw small ones flying about. I saw one
 and then about 5' in front, and a male in
 it, so I "shooked" and two small ones
 hovered around the tree, sometimes sitting on
 it. I attempted to collect one, but, not
 knowing the pattern shown by my 2" bbl. 38,
 I moved. I assume these were the Violet-green
 Swallows, for some had white extending over
 their wings. The following species were seen.
 Violet green swallows - calling in flight.
 Common Lark - in pairs at least.
 Western Bluebird, Red-eyed vireo, Towhee
 - Plain Titmouse, very good at hole in dead pine.
 Chipping Sparrows (?) CASSIN'S FINCH
 Green & Warbler fox-sparrow
Virginia warbler

Canti, Blue
472

Journal

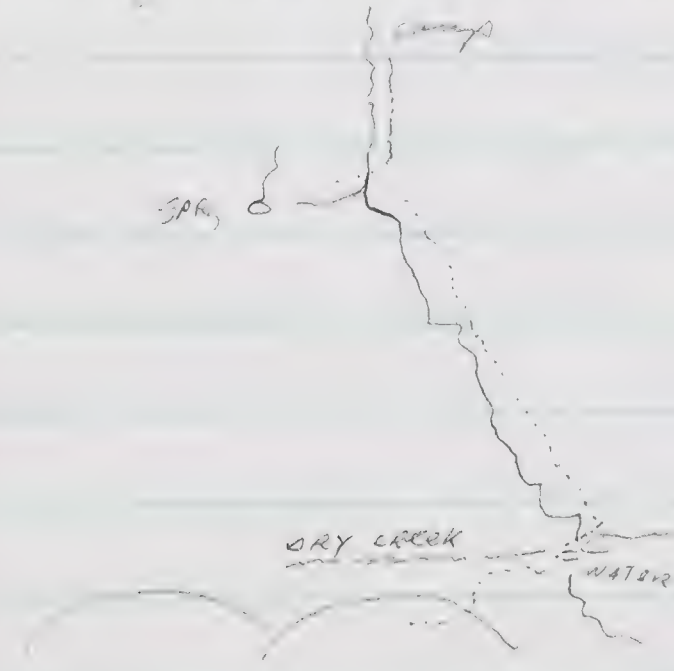
2 mi. W. Sewell Pk., 6000 ft., Garrettsville, Ohio, May

May 14

Within 1/2 hr. in this show about 40 birds perched. I returned to camp at 9:00 AM. Higher clouds were moving down from East Pass to the south. I met the two ranchers, Ronald Brown and Alvin Jones, who were on horse back at the camp. The wind was blowing about 15 mph.

At 9:00 the temperature was 62°F, 64% clear. The ranchers said they were from U.S.A. but work there with bird after. They had 300 head. They also said the water of Quaking Aspen Spring was drinkable.

10:00 AM. I walked south on the Road past Quaking Aspen Spring as indicated on map:



at the creek crossing the road was wooded but many birds were observed: 7 Red Crossbills, 2 at one bright, one dull - and 5

9 or 10 minutes flew into a 20' high oak and fed, the bright male out feeding and acting as a sentinel. After about 5 min. they flew across the creek and fed in a small (10' high) willow bush. I also saw an American Goldfinch, 2 Wilsons

Cault, Glen
1972

Lawrence

May 16

2 mi. W. Lawrence, Blaine Co., Idaho

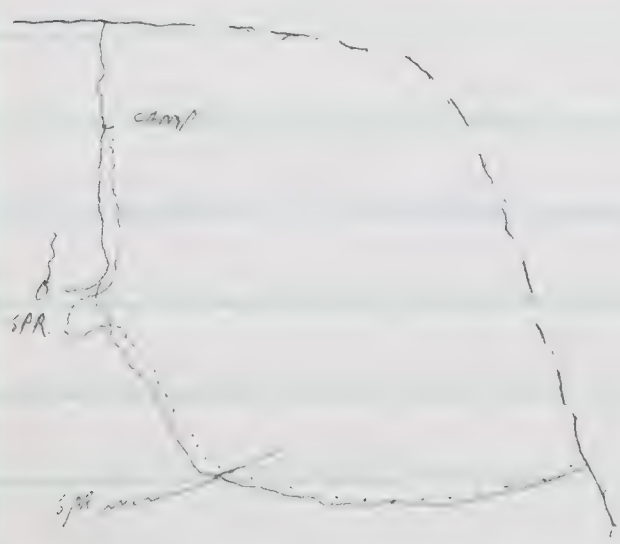
Whiskers and a Steller's Jay on that willow
bush. Species seen:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Virginia Warbler | Rufous-sided Towhee |
| Virginia Warbler | Red-breasted Nuthatch |
| Wilson's Warbler | Western Tanager |
| Mourning Dove | Steller's Jay |
| Song Sparrow | Green-backed Towhee |

2:00. I walked up to Quaking Aspen Spring
in order to take a bath. I did not go
so far as to drink any of the water, although it
looks clean enough. The stream flows north
for a total distance of ~25 yds. During
the morning I saw on the creek and stream around
the spring itself. The creek disappears underground
as suddenly as it appears.

May 17

Woke at 5:00 AM. The sun light, no mist,
and the wind was blowing this morning. Temp.
41°F. At 6:50 I walked south along "Quaking
Aspen Spring" road as shown below. The area near camp



is mostly *Pinus monticola*
forest, but *Thuja plicata* is
gradually losing its dominance
and south as water flows, it
enters *Quercus laevis* woodland,
dominated by *Pinus strobus*.

I stopped at a hill overlooking
Quaking Aspen Springs and sat for 20 min.

with the

1972

Journal

2 mi. W. Sawmill Pk. 6600 ft., Clouse Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 19

I saw a ♂ and ♀ Black-headed Grosbeak near and far make the flight display. I saw 4 flocks of Red Crossbills, of 2, 3, 3, and 6 birds, respectively. Near the road wash out, I saw a Wilson's Warbler, and 5 others for in the same location I saw them in yesterday. Four yellow-rumped Sapsuckers I saw feeding on the yellow fls. of a low legume, about 15" high. He visited about 2 dozen fls. Further on, I saw a pair of Plain Titmice, and in a small grove I saw a White-breasted Nuthatch. Mourning Doves are common along the stream. I climbed up the same route about 10:30 AM. The sun was shining intermittently by that time, although the wind was still blowing.

Species seen:

Mourning Dove

Broad-tailed Hummingbird

Empidonax sp. + patches

Stellar Jay

Scrub Jay

Mountain Chickadee

Plain Titmouse

Hermit Thrush

Black-throated Gray Warbler

Audubon's Warbler

Grace Warbler

Wilson's Warbler

Townsend's Warbler

Western Tanager

Black-headed Grosbeak

Cassin's Finch

Red Crossbill

Rufous-sided Towhee

Clipping Sparrow

Common Raven

White-breasted Nuthatch

4:00 I left camp and headed for the

1972

Journal

May 19

2 mi. W. Cammell Pt. 6600 ft. above mts. Lincoln Co., Nev.

cow pond, 2.1 mi W. on the main road. Located along a sandy stream bottom which ran parallel to the road about 200 yds. N. of it. First growth *Yucca elata*, 2' diameter, stood in this better watered soil about each 15-20 ft. Few birds seen here. Wind was blowing, although the sun was out, the sky was partly cloudy.

At the cow pond I saw 2 Robins. They flew off at my sight, but one remained on the ground along the stream some 100' away. I circled around, and he flew up to an overhanging Gambel Oak, and watched me, giving "chuck" notes. He wiped his bill on the limb several times, then sang for about a minute. He flew off, but as he left a male White-crowned Sparrow landed in the tree just above him. It left shortly, and I heard no song.

Birds seen:

Empidonax Flycatchers (3)

Common Wren

Robin

Song Sparrow

Black-throated Gray Warbler

Orange Warbler

Black-headed Grosbeak

Chipping Sparrow

White-crowned Sparrow

Csuti, Blair
1972

Journal

10

2 mi. W. Sawmill PK, 6600 ft., Cloux Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 20

Temperature today at 5:00 AM was 11°F. The sky was overcast, but there was no wind. It had rained and hailed last night. At about 7:30 AM it began to snow, lightly at first, then more heavily. Ned says it won't last long.

2:00 PM. The sky turned to broken clouds at 12:30 PM, after about 1½" of snow and hail fell. During the storm many birds were singing. The Red Crossbill made its first call. The large yellow pine at camp. They were unresponsive to human approach at this time. Ned said he saw an Audubon's Warbler feeding on the ground. At 12:30 I took a walk to the cow pond. The ground was quite muddy, but had dried almost completely by my return at 2:00 PM. There was little bird activity.

I saw a ♂ and ♀ Mountain Bluebird in a sagebrush flat above the cow pond. They seemed to move as a pair. Other species seen: Black-headed Grosbeak, Rufous-sided Towhee, Chipping Sparrow.

3:15-4:30 PM. Walked to Goshute Spring. Stayed there for most of the hour. Saw only a mourning dove. I saw a stick nest built in the crook of a large aspen, about 35 ft. above the ground. (see diagram).

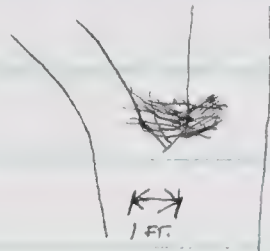
Curtis, Gary

1972

Journal

2 mi. W. Sawmill PK, 6600 FT., Clower Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 20



Ned says it looks like a

Cooper Hawk, but it isn't

Active. Near camp, I saw a

Gray-headed Junco. Ned found a BLM marker

giving an elevation 300' less than his

altimeter shows.

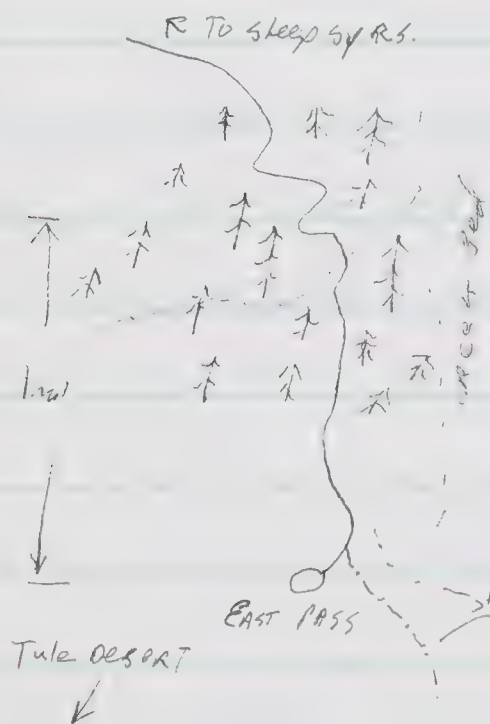
1/2 mi. W. Sawmill PK, 6300 FT., Clower Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

MAY 21

We awoke at 6:30 AM after a cold, clear

night. Temp. 31°F. About 7:30 I walked

up the road toward East Pass, see map



Our camp (on the road side) is in a stand of ponderosa pine which covers the valley floor. This is an isolated

grove, about 150 yds wide and 500 yds long. Manzanita and Gambel oak border the valley sides.

I got to a low peak just south west of Sawmill PK. NOT a lot of species seen.

I saw a Red-shafted Flicker perched on a dead pine about 40' high on the top of this knob. On my return trip, I started hearing solitary vireos about 1000' S of the Pine knob, and heard them alternately

Couti, Blain
1972

Journal

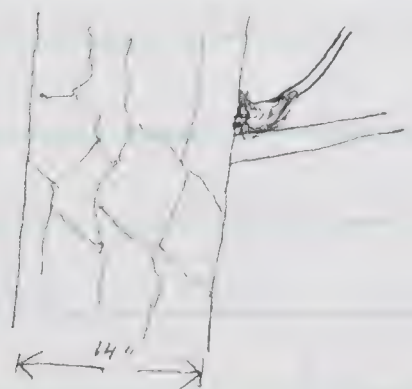
May 21

1/2 mi. W. Summit, K, 6300 ft., cloud mts., usually foggy
on the left and right side of the road about
2000 50-75 yds. Finally, I heard
two calling above a pair, one singing,
crossed the road in front of me. They
had just been flitting around what appeared
to be a *Stelleria*. I saw a lot of
of *Sulphur Vireos* (singing) in a distance of
300 yds. Species seen: *Sulphur Vireo*

Red-shafted Flicker	Rufous-sided Towhee
Mourning Dove	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher
Chipping Sparrow	

The temperature had warmed up to 46°F by
9:30, but the wind was blowing and the
sky with low, high white clouds.

10:30 AM: Moved camp about 200 yds south on
road towards East Pass. I saw a bird fly
into a nest at the intersection of the woods and
a 2" limb of a *Ponderosa Pine*, about 15'
up.



The bird was an *Empidonax*
flycatcher, a *Blue Flycatcher*,
according to what I identified
the tree on the opposite side
to about 20' high, curved around,
and took a picture from 65' away. The bird
layed on the nest. I then approached to
about 5' away for another shot, and it
The bird stayed on the nest. I then

Cuth, Flying
1972

Journal

May 21

1/2 mi W Sawmill Pt, 3000', June 14, 1972, 10:15 AM
climbed down, all the while the bird was still in the tree. Later saw a Cassin's Finch in an adjacent tree.
1:00 while the bird was off the nest. I climbed up to inspect it. There were two small (5/8") Egg in it, light - almost white - but with a rose or beige cast, and unspotted.
Took a short walk back on road and on route back along road saw a Western Goshawk and a White-breasted Nuthatch, which was feeding on the twigs of a Ponderosa Pine. Six houses seemingly unattended, but well kept, walked down the road to camp, 3 more houses and half a dozen head of cattle were also seen along the road. Pinos Pine is mixed in with the Gambel Oak on the hillside, and there is occasionally a hill slope covered with Mesquite at this locality.

May 22

Awoke this morning at 6:00 AM. Sky was clear, wind calm, and temperature 29°F. Some mist of the morn in the area had been taken, we headed back towards Sheep Springs. About 3/4 mile W Sawmill Pt. (approx)



Conte, Blair

Journal

14

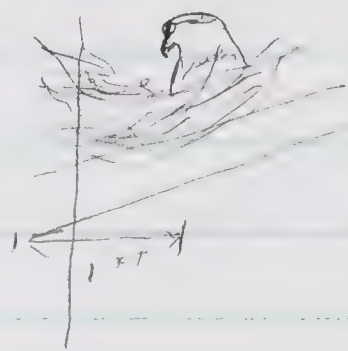
1/2 mi. W. Summit PK, 6300', Clear Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 22

We stopped along the road and walked towards the creek. This was W. of the edge of the fairly 2nd growth "forest", but ponderosa pines were scattered about. Ned pointed a Goshawk nest, with the ♀ on the nest.

Ned tried to get her off the nest by throwing stones at her for about 5 min, finally succeeding.

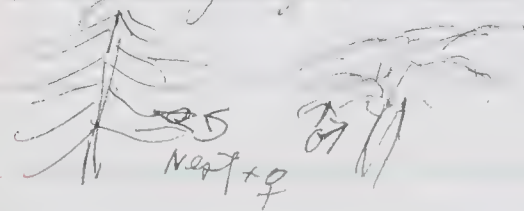
She cackled about 20 times total, none of which were recorded. I took 6 photographs of her in flight and on the nest. We left the area at about 7:30, after she had returned to the nest.



3 mi W. Summit PK, Clear Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 22

We arrived at the cow pond (50' diameter art. pond lake) at 7:45 AM. Bill & I then walked off to record solitary larks. When he returned, he pointed out a nest to me. The ♂ was singing from tall (30') gambel oak about



5' off the ground. The ♀ was sitting in the nest,

about 5' high in a limb of a Ponderosa pine. I approached to within 4' of her, took 3 pictures of her on the nest, and she remained on the nest. Temperature about 56° by this time.

Caruth, Blair
1972

Journal

3 mi W. Sammamish Pk. Clones Mts., Lincoln Co., Nev.

May 22

To see the eggs, I later approached the nest to within 2' before the ♀ finally left, then only to hop about 4-5' away, scolding me. There were 3 cream colored eggs in the nest, which were speckled lightly with brown. About 15 min. later, Ned flushed the ♂ off the nest, and he sang in protest, but always keeping a greater distance from the intruder than did the ♀.

En Route, Lincoln Co. Nev. to Berkeley, Calif.

We drove towards Berkeley, to the north, and just past the fence across the rd. at the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T6S, R69E, marker, Ned saw another ♀ Goshawk gliding over a "meadow" of sagebrush. There were a few Sotterosa Pines in the floor of the river valley, and Pinons covered the hillsides. About 5 mi. N. Berkeley, we stopped at an extensive sagebrush flat, and saw a ♂ Scott's Oriole, which Ned says is a northern record for this sp. We stopped for lunch at Kershaw-Ryan St. Paul, this being a spring fed Oasis in a 300' deep Cyn. Ash, Cottonwood, and Willow, some 3' in diameter, dominated here, alongside planted Laurels. Sp. seen: Lucy's Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Bewick Wren, W. Wood Pewee, Red-shafted Flicker, at least 100, Robin, W. Flycatcher, and Cañon Wren (heard only). We traveled W. on U.S. 93, looking at Mt. Irish, then turned S. through the Pahrump Valley, which is well watered, with many marshes, cottonwoods, and willows, thence to Las Vegas through barren desert and mts. We stopped in Las Vegas

Smith, Blair
1972

16

Journal

En Route, Lincoln Co., Nev., to Berkeley, Calif.

May 22

for gas, water, propane, and groceries,
I was dropped off at McCarran Airport at
6:30 and caught Air-West FH-958 for
Oakland at 7:45. Med said he would go to
the timber line area of the McCauley Range,
then to the so. face of Mt. Smith, then to the
cherry valley area of the Quinn Canyon Range
before returning on the 29th of May. I
arrived in Oakland at 9:45, in time
to catch the last airport bus to Berkeley.
Walked from the Durant Hotel to my car, then
home, stopping to buy groceries for
dinner. —

Silver Creek Cattle Co., Panoche Area,
Fresno Co., Calif.

Dec 11

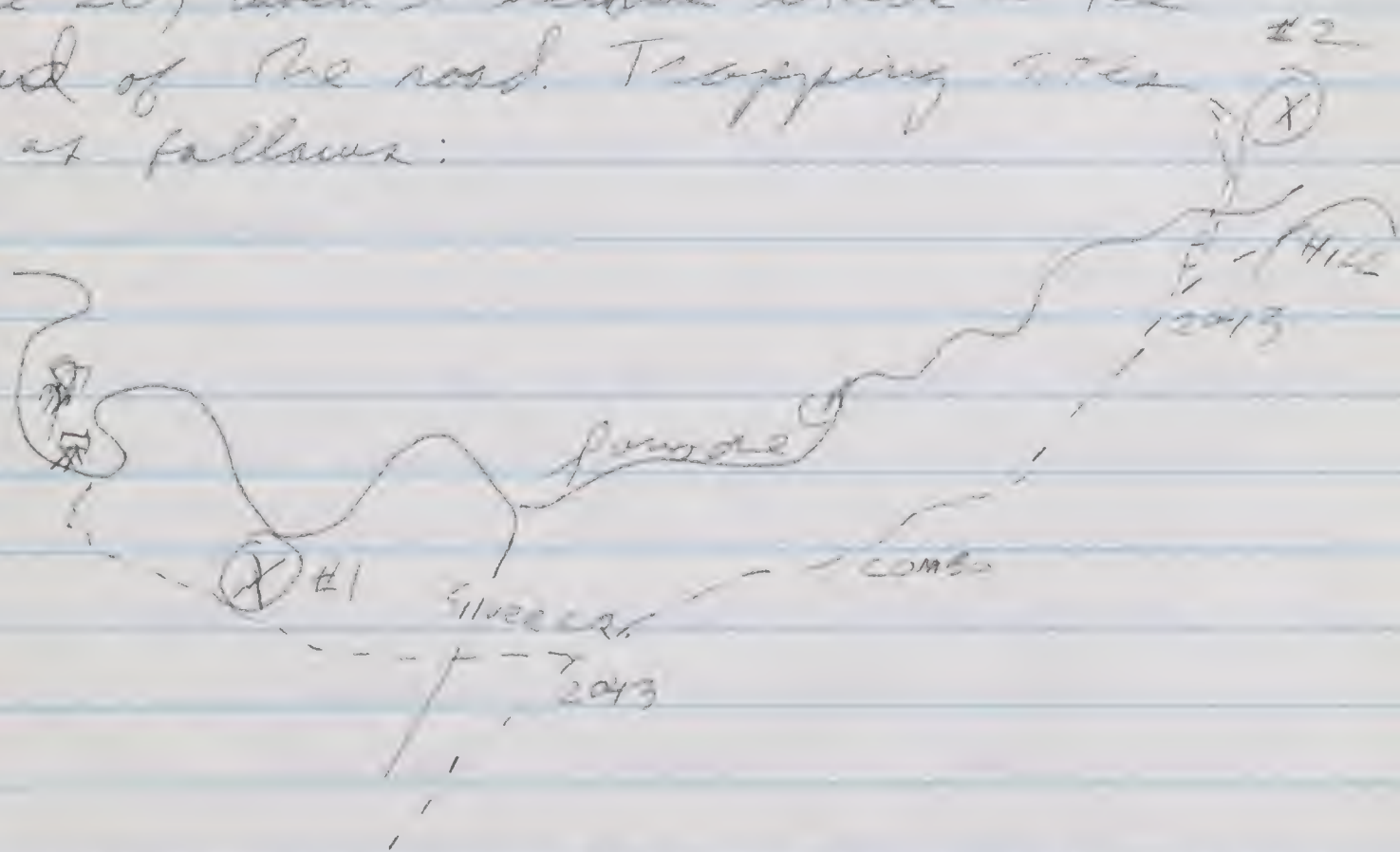
Left Berkeley at 1:54 PM, odometer
indicating 31149 miles. 4:16 PM.
arrived at locked gate [# 20413 on
lock] leading north from Panoche
Road. Locked gate 2539 leads to
south, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. down road, after
it has crossed Silver Creek.

1973

Jan. 6.

Panoche Creek, 630 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

Left Berkeley at 12:45 today bound for
Panoche Area. Trip was 140 miles + long,
took 2 1/2 hours. I drove down Route 5,
exiting at Panoche Rd. The road condition is
considerably better than on my last trip,
Dec 20, when I became stuck in the
mud of the road. Trapping notes
are as follows:



about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Big Panoche Rd on road with lock
20413 (western lock with this lock #), on road
leading along creek. Traps (25) were set
in a flat, open field surrounded by taller
brush (6' tall). very few shrubs in the clearing
I trapped. Three parallel lines of traps

Panache Creek, 630 ft., Fresno Co., Calif

Jan 6.

were set, about 20 yds apart, and spaced at 10 yd intervals within each line. Much sign of rodent activity, at least a sign of "dip" holes. I expect D. ingens and hermanni at this locality.

10" Simon live traps, non-folding, were used with Hertz, MTR. Hunter & Kerbel food as bait at the second locality, up the road with Loc. 2043 immediately west of the hill, less sign was seen, some smaller burrows, some on a slope. I would expect D. hermanni and nutcrackers here.

The day was clear, but cool, about 50, with temperatures falling rapidly at night. I camped at a picnic area near Panache Creek, the moon had almost set at 6:15 PM, and the night was still, cold, and dark in the absence of moon. Habitat generally arid scrub with bare flats, almost devoid of vegetation. No cattle at present, but sign of many of cases of cow grazing.

Jan 7

Became very cold at night, a layer of frost covering all. I awoke at 4:00 AM and turned on the car engine, then drove to San Just Rec. area, returning to Panache at 7:15 AM. just at sunrise. I caught only one animal, a Felis tigris at site number 2. He was frozen solid! at site 1, I had better luck.

Jan 7

Kanache Creek, 630 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.
Catching Two Kangaroo Rats, one quite large and the other smaller. I've yet to examine them but will return to the university with them alive.

Jan 25

San. N. Castle Butte, Kern Co., Calif.

I left my home in Northridge at 6:00 AM. I stopped for ice at Reseda Club and Danvers St, 75¢ for 25 lbs. Driving north and east on highway 14, I arrived in Mojave at 7:30 - very good driving and no traffic. Arrived in California City park at 7:45 to meet my party. On the way out the desert was very lush. Hills south of Mojave were covered with yellow flowers. Joshua tree was coming into bloom. There were some dunes in shallow puddles along the highway. At the city park in California City they have an artificial pond about 100 x 70 x 45, with a 30 x 30 x 4 island in the middle. There are tall trees, some shrubs and clumps of kangaroo grass on the island. I saw a yellowthroat in this last plant, and a full breeding male audubon warbler in some trees around the parking lot. There was a pair of Gymnaron teal on the lake, plus domestic ^{and killdeer.} stock. It was a cool morning, overcast in the San Fernando Valley, but clear in the Antelope valley.

The sky was blue and the sun felt warm at California City, despite the fact that the temperature was only 67 °F at noon. By 4:00 PM the wind had started blowing at 20-30 mph and

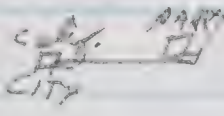
5 mi. N. Castle Butte, Kern Co., California

March 25

Clouds were moving in from the North West. The study sites I am studying at is near a road that takes off N. from the Mojave-Landsburg Road about 4 mi. NE of the California City Park. Site 7

to Gold Hill

One area, 100 m x



100 m, includes the road and has been used once in the past as a motorcycle race course. The dominant plant is Creosote Bush, and there are smaller and sparser in this area. The ground cover of desert annuals, so conspicuous elsewhere this year, is absent here, but there is some vegetation. Separated by 200 m, another better site lies to the west of the first one. This plot has a lush covering of desert flowers, some Prosopis and oaks, a purple Hesperaloe, which I don't know. In both plots the soil only a few inches down is moist. Sheila Byrre and a friend of hers named Ron, helped me set out my traps. In each plot we set 10 strings of 10 10" Sherman. Trapping area about 100 x 15 m. We tried to set traps near bushes where possible, to shade them from the morning sun. The traps were set out closed, we will bait them with oat meal and open them at dusk. Of the airfauna here I have seen only Horned Larks and Larks. I also saw Brown-backed Gulls, House Sparrows at California City Park, and Green-backed Brown-headed Gulls, and

March
25

5 mi. N. Castle Butte, Kern Co., California

I saw two grackles, what appeared to be
Eared Grackles in winter plumage.

Mar 26

It became very windy as a storm front
moved in, from 4:00 on, throughout
the night. I arrived to pick up traps
at 6:45. Results as follows

Undisturbed site:

Trap 5 - ♀ merriami, 50g, #1, perforate

Trap 8 - ♂ P. longimanus 16g, dead, non-breeding, imm.

Trap 97 - ♂ P. longimanus, non-breeding, 22g #1

Trap 44 - ♂ D. merriami 55g, #2, scented

Disturbed site

Trap 49 P. longimanus, #2, 17g, ♂, non-breeding

Trap 42 P. longimanus, #3, { caught at

Trap 34 P. longimanus { 10:00 AM

It appears that the mammal density
in this area is quite low. The high
winds of the night may account for
part of this: or the early date, preceding
breeding effort for most species, or
it may reflect an inhospitable habitat.
In any event there appears to be little
reason to try to do an extensive
census on this study area, with such
low densities. random trapping would
lead to as much variation as
the entire population! Accordingly,
after running the trap grids at 10 AM,
I visited the Grackles site, some

5.2 mi. N. Colton Lake, Kern Co., Calif.

Mar 26

20 miles to the north and informed my co-workers from Berkeley, Sheila Byrd, that I intended to terminate the trapping effort. She agreed with this, as the results were poor, but decided to stay on at Shadlock for experience's sake. I delivered the traps to her, and drove into Fox Angeles.

1/4 mi. SE of C and Sierra Highway, Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Mar 29

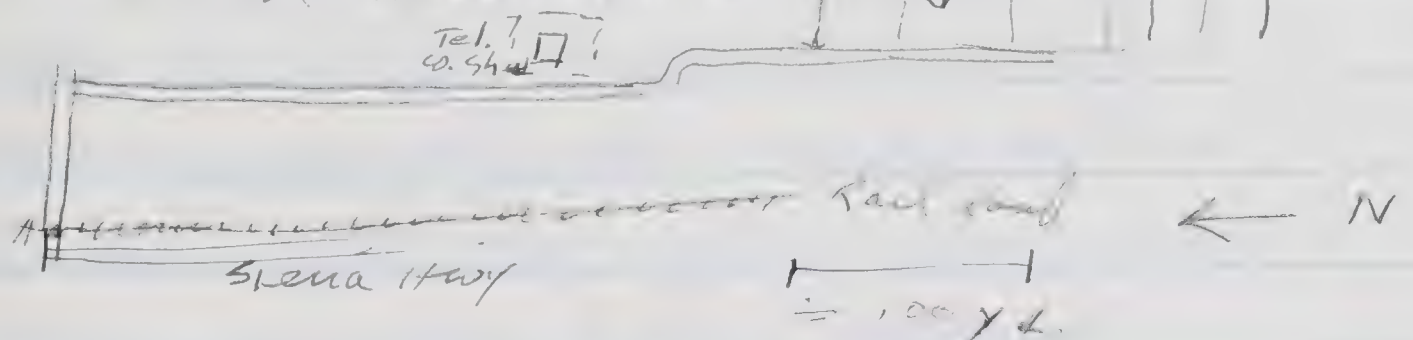
Left Northridge at 4:40 PM with Gary Yoon and friend, Ron Tambora, in another car. Trip to trapping site of 62 miles took 67 min over Rt. 14. Arrived at 5:45 PM, and sorted equipment. We were late, having only a half hour of sunlight and half hour of twilight to set our traps. The habitat is uniform Alkali sink, almost all bushes being shadscale, *Atriplex confertifolia*. These bushes grow singly, spaced out, or in low mounds, in any event hard pan separated the clumps of vegetation. The wind was blowing about 30 mph, and temperature was 45-50°F so the chill factor was high. We began setting our traps perpendicular to the road about 1/4 mi. S. of our C on a Telephone Co.,

1973

$\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S.E. Que. C. and Sierra Hwy, Lancaster,
Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Mar 29

accera Road or illustrated:



Five lines were laid out, totaling 104 traps. 48 were non-folding 10" Sherman live traps, 56 were the folding variety. We used wild bird mix and oatmeal as bait, sprinkling a few sets in front of the traps. Few holes were seen, most traps were set near the base of a bush. We left at 7:00 it being quite dark.

Mar 30

I arrived at the locality at 7:00 AM, Doug and Ron spent the night some 20 mi away at Joshua trees St. Plk, and reported it quite calm. Only a very mild breeze blew occasionally, and the sky was very clear. Temperature in the high 40's, by 10:00 I would guess it was up to 60°F.

The animals caught were as follows: 3 Dipodomys microps, 1 D. merriami, 1 Neotoma lepida, 12 Peromyscus maniculatus. = 16. About 15% capture, not good but not too bad. Most of the animals, and all the kangaroo rats, were captured in traps near the road within 25 x 25. The Atriples was more succulent

1973

1/4 mi. S.E. Ave C. and Guinea Hwy, Lancaster,
Los Angeles Co, Calif.

Mar 30

here. After putting the animals in cages (the 3 D. microps), we collected leaves of Atriplex for use in food studies. While breaking off leaf-laden stems, my glove became very wet, indicating a high water content at this time of year. Dee dug up 3 plants to take back alive. A Calif. ST. Fish and Game officer pulled up to inquire as to our activities, but was the friendly sort, not bothering to seriously investigate us, apparently satisfied with my story.

I drove home with the animals, arriving at 10:40. After placing the animals in the garage, I weighed them by placing them in plastic bags, weighing using a field scale (0-100 g) then weighing the plastic bag only. Weight of 100 g of A. confert. Folia 105 after air drying 10 g = 15 g $\therefore$ H₂O content at least 65% by weight.

~~1/2~~ ^{1/2} mi. W. Home (High) Spr., San Bernardino Co, Calif.

Apr 30

I left Northridge at 10:00 PM and traveled via Victorville and Barstow to the Kingstons mts. Total distance 234 miles. The road at Victorville is labeled "Calif" road, but if followed north, becomes

1973

Apr 30

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. Horse Thief Spr., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

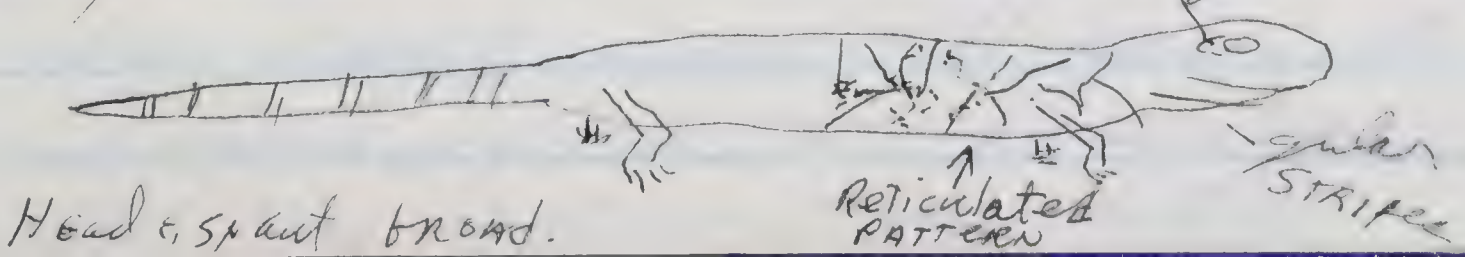
Excelsior Mine Rd, and this continues to Horse Thief Spr. The road is heavily used by mine ore Trucks day and night, but is well paved as a result. My camp was by a ^{T 20N R 10E S331537} U.S.G.S. marker, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East of the mine, just before a wash. A slope on the other side of the wash is covered with blackbrush and Salvia carnosa var pilosa. The soil was sandy, but the surface was well covered with small flat rocks (1" sq. or less). I set 61 Traps on the gentle slope, most at burrow systems of the ^{all at base of peach thorn - Lycium cooperi} cooperi size for H. latr. Bird mix and oatmeal as bait. I set 9 Traps in a less extensive sandy flat near camp, also dominated by blackbrush. In the afternoon there was a hail and rain storm, the air was cold and the wind blew. The night was calm and moonless, but colder than the day - about 40°F, I'd guess. I caught 1 Peromyscus maniculatus, 6 Perognathus longipennis and 1 Sp. parvus in the hillside traps. I caught 2 P. longipennis and 1 Dipodomys microps in the 9 sandy area traps. Moral: It is a waste of time to trap for dips in rocky soil. Not much area is without rocks even in the flat by the camp site.

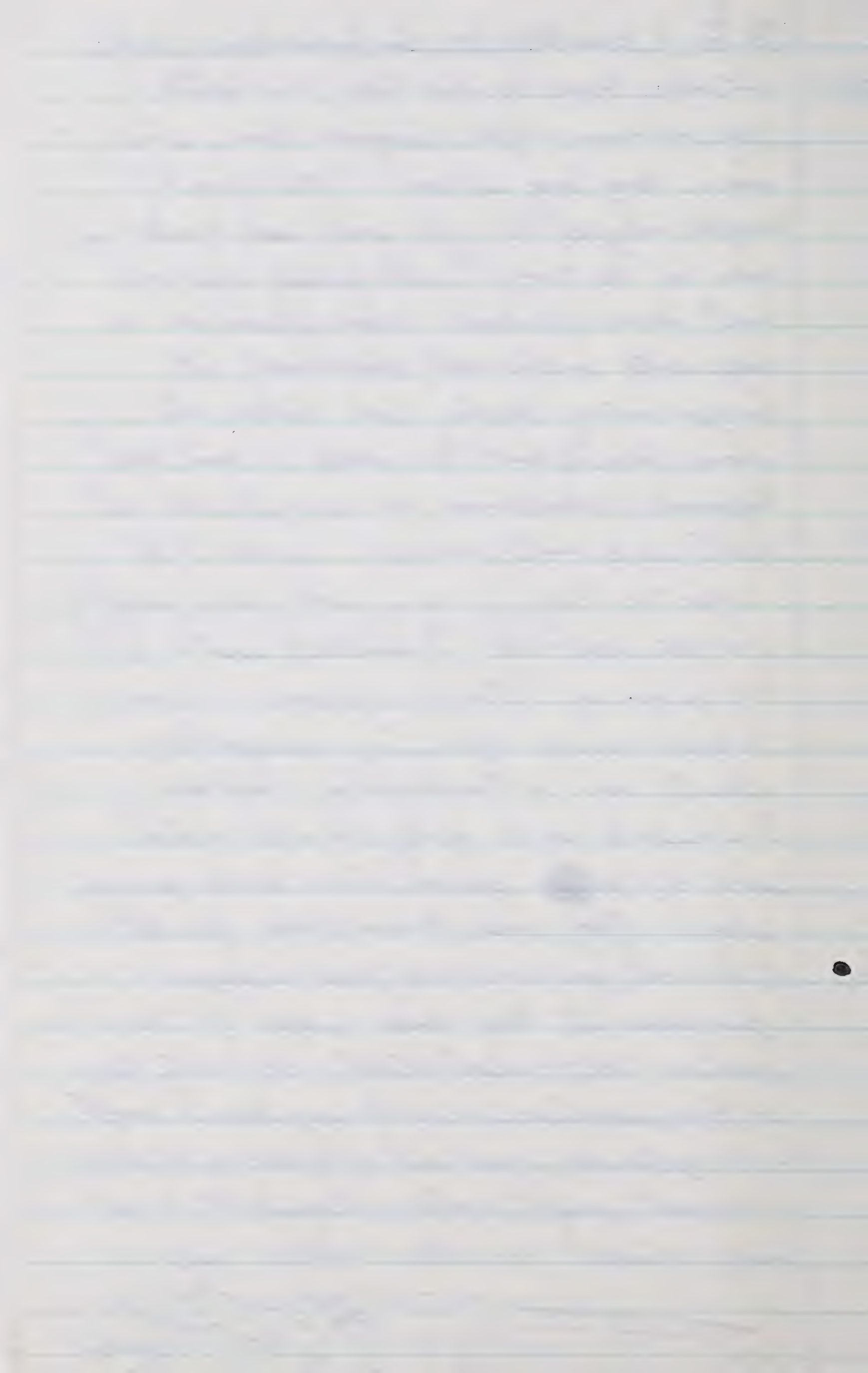
May 1

$\frac{1}{4}$ mi. W House Thief Spr., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

May 1

but since Dipos do live there, I'd better try one more night's trapping there, since it was a long way out here. The dipos I caught weighed 56.5 g, and had created a mess in the trap, with blood, urine, and wet feces all about. When placed in a cage with seeds and blackbush, it began eating seeds, but later ate some blackbush lvs. while I watched. Apparently blackbush is acceptable, at least as a water source, - now I'll have to try it as a sole food supply. In the morning I walked south to the slope of the Kingstons. I saw Black-throated sparrows everywhere about, and a Townsend's Solitaire. I climbed up a gully to see what sort of trees covered the north facing slope. They were Piñon trees, quite tall and parklike; a few large junipers at the lower edge of the piñon belt - about 5500'. No white fir on this mountain. On the way down I caught a Sagebrush Lizard and a Western SK. SK. I almost caught another lizard, but it got away, about 4" s.v. below. below. light





May 1

$\frac{1}{2}$
1/2 mi. W Horse Thief Sprs., San Bernardino Co., Calif.
Today was very clear, sun warm but air Temp. about
60, cool when wind blew, as it did intermittently.

June 6

1 mi. N. Fletcher, 6100 ft., Mineral Co., Nev.

I arrived Fletcher at approx 6:00 PM,
having left Berkeley at about 10:10 AM.
No one was home at the "house" save
four dogs, so I drove NNE on the road
toward Yerington about a mile and
will set traps working back towards
Fletcher, beginning at about 6:30 PM.
My drive to Fletcher over 17 miles
of poor dirt road has convinced me
that kangaroo rats ought to be sought
in the most accessible places possible.
There appears to be little special about
this sage flat that isn't to be
found on the road to Hawthorne,
it's just a lot harder to get to.
The car is permeated with dust!.

Soil is very sandy here, doesn't look
like it would support a burrow, and
no burrows present. If I weren't positive
that other collectors (Hofner, Pearson,
Russell) had been successful here, I
wouldn't bother to trap. If I don't
catch many *D. microps* I'll head south
and spend my time in the Owens Valley
rather than wasting it here. Cattle

June 7

1 mi. N. Fletcher, 6100 FT, Mineral Co, Nev
have disturbed the ground over the whole
area! The weather in the fog, we
was in the mid 80's, cool, 70
mid 50's at night, moon to full,
set 11:00 PM? I used 69
10" shovels with Bird mix as
bait, 60 were set in sandy
flat dominated by great Basin
Sage, some Purple Sage, Rabbit
bush, and a variety of other plants
present. Picked up traps

June 8

at 7:00 AM, 6 animals caught,
very poor, 1 D. merriami, 1 D. ordii,
3 Kangaroo mice, 1 ground squirrel
and 2 Peromyscus. No D. microps.
I will push on today to the
avenue valley, looking for a
good black bush habitat for D.
microps there. no reason staying
here another night, since there are
few if any microps to be had,
too much grazing.

3 mi. W. Independence, Inyo Co, Calif.

June 9

Arrived at Gray Meadows Campground at
3:00 PM. Selected only site left
under a tree. My animals are
lying belly down, fully extended
against the substrate. This I

3 mi W Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
attribute to the heat, being about
90 or over. I placed them outside
in the shade. The ♀ Microdipodops
has given birth to two more
young, for a total of 5. She
has no nest, and I doubt if
she will care for them. I drove
West from Independence hoping
to find the "blackbrush belt" Dale
McCallough described, and sure
enough, I passed from a mixed
atriplex belt into an almost
pure stand of blackbrush or sage.
Above the blackbrush was Artemisia
tridentata. I'll wait until 6:00
or so, then set out my traps in the
blackbrush, keeping my fingers crossed.
Picked up traps at 6:30 PM. Lines 1-3
(45 traps) = 1 P. maniculatus, 1 Neotoma
lepidus. No Sorex! No further
specimens caught!

June 9
1/4 mi. S.E. Ave "C" and Lancaster, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
arrived about an hour before sundown
and set my traps in 4 lines
perpendicular to road about 100 yds
S. of Telephone Co. Bldg, plus a
fifth line paralleling the road on

5 mi. S.E. corner Ave "C" and Sierra Hwy,
Longaster, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

June 9

The west side; The atrophy was almost powder dry, very little moisture in the leaves. Set 69 10"

Shrimps with bird mix as bait.

June 10

Arrived at 7:10, on horse after run up to collect traps. Catch: 12 Peromyscus maniculatus, 5 Neotoma lepida, 1 Dipodomys microps. I collected 20 small bags of more succulent atrophy leaves from the banks of a new dry stream about 400 yds south of the telephone Co. bldg. Left for Berkeley at 9:10, arrived 2:45.

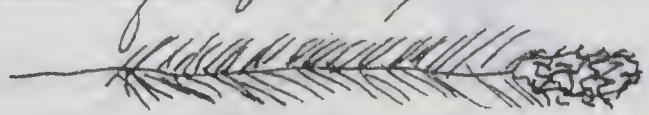
5 mi. N.W. Westgard Pass, 8100', Inyo Co., Calif.

June 26

Left Berkeley at 12:00 P.M. with Doug Yoon and Paul Keller. We drove to Westgard Pass via Reno, arrived at Bishop at 8:00 P.M.

Due to our late start, we did not reach the pass until after dark, and could not

June 27.

Trop this night. Habitat at camp is piñon-juniper woodland. We drove up to 10,000 ft to see the ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest. Saw the pine stand covering 1 mi. square on two peaks. Needles are long lived, giving appearance of bushy tail at end of branch → 
cone →

Handwritten text on lined paper, mostly illegible due to blurriness. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or list of items. A signature is visible in the bottom left corner.

1973

5 mi. N.W. Westgard Pass, 4100', Inyo Co., Calif.

June 27 We returned to our camp at Shandview and drove to Big Pine for gas. At about 7:00 PM we returned to Deep Spring Valley to set our traps.

Set 13 traps near 4300 marker of Hwy 169. about 10 mi. from Westgard Pass by Road. Soil quite sandy, with Atriplex present, though not dominant.

The salt bush was a different species than that of the Owens Valley having winged bracts .

June 28

Arrived about 1/2 hr after sunrise to collect traps. Results: 7 Dipodomys ordii, 5 Perognathus sp (probably longimembris).

No microps here. We decided to go to another locality to trap for the second night's trapping. We left about 10:30 AM for Magerikha Cyn, Inyo Co., from which the highest known specimens of D. microps have been taken (7700 ft.).

The road leads east out of Independence and is paved the first 5 mi or so. Thereafter it is dirt. At about 5500 ft the road forks, I assumed the right fork to be the one I wanted to take, but the crown was too high for our car, and rocks prevented driving straddling the crown.

The car also overheated at this point, so we turned back to go to our alternate locality, 5 mi. N. Benton Station.

1975

5 mi. N. Benton Station, Mono Co., Calif.

June 28

Arrived about 3:00 PM in a sagebrush flat some 5 to 5½ mi. N. Benton Station on Hwy 6. A survey of the area revealed few holes, but in view of the time, we decided we would have to trap here. The presence of D. microps in a sagebrush locality would be significant anyway.

We drove on to make camp at Montgomery Pass, El. 7160 ft., in Nevada among piñon and juniper. We returned at 7:00 to set traps perpendicular to Truman Meadows Road some ½ mi.

W. of Hwy 6 and 6 mi. N. Benton Station. We set 73 ten inch Sherman live traps baited with oatmeal. We left at dusk.

June 29.

We had fair luck, catching 17 animals of 9 species - more or less. Three varieties of Perognathus were present, a small silky one (longimembra), a medium size of moderate pelage stiffness (= parvus) and a quite large one that appeared silky. Four Dipodomys were caught, the masses being unclear in my eye for three of them, the other being ordii. A Neotoma, 2 Peromyscus, perhaps of different species, were caught as well, and a Hesperomys mouse was taken. We collected plants, both sage and

1973

June 29

5 mi. N. Benton station, Mono Co., Calif
 two other shrubby sub-dominants, as yet unidentified, and passed through the Agricultural Inspection station at 7:45 AM. We traveled home via Hwy 120, over the Tioga Pass, and arrived in Berkeley about 2:00 PM. Two lg. grey dipos were D. panamintinus, the small orange ones D. ordii.

July 17

Northridge, California, Los Angeles Co.
 Today I loaded the station wagon and drove from Berkeley to Los Angeles, here to stay the night and pick up my field companions. Temperature was moderate for a summer day, 96°F in the San Joaquin valley, thunderstorms over the Sierra, according to the radio. Arrived in Northridge at 7:00 P.M.

July 18

Today I purchased lantern and stove equipment and made arrangements with my field companions, Ross Paulsen, to leave tomorrow morning for the field expedition.

July 19

Kyle Canyon, 5000 ft., Clark Co., Nev.
 left Van Nuys at 10:30 AM and drove to Las Vegas, arrived there at 3:00 PM and had a late lunch. Drove out North West on Highway 95 to State Route 39,

Curtis,
Blair
1973

Journal

July 19

Kyle Canyon, 5000', Clark Co., Nev.
Turned west and looked for a trapping site. We made camp at Kyle Cyn. Campground, Toiyabe Natl. Forest, 7000', and drove down the canyon. at 4500', the habitat was creosote - yucca - blackbrush mix. I elected to drive up the canyon to the road leading to Geopline Spring, here we climbed onto a mesa above the road where the habitat was Blackbrush, Joshua tree, Yucca, and Atriplex mixed, with some Purple sage. we set our traps 1/2 mi. N. Hwy 39. Rodent activity was low but present. we set 100 live traps, in lines of 12, 4 each side of the road, baited with wild bird mix. The habitat changes to Pinyon - Juniper woodland at 5700', and then to Ponderosa Pine - Gambel oak forest at 7000'. Temperature moderate Low 80's at 7:00 AM. It is too dark to set traps effectively at 8:30 AM.

Curti,
Black
1973

Journal

July 20

Kyle Cyn., 5000', Clark Co., Nev.

Picked up traps shortly after
sunup. Catch = 7 Perognathus
(6 longicaudus, 1 ?) & Neotoma
lepidus; 1 Peromyscus maniculatus,
3 Dipodomys merriami. Soil in
This locality was quite Rocky desert
panement, rocks about 1" dia. unrope.

10 mi. N Wolf's Hole, 3400', Mohave Co., Ariz.

Left Las Vegas at 4:00 AM, after
getting gas, drove to St. George, arriving
at 11:00 AM Pacific Time. We stopped
in at the B.L.M. office and got a
map of S.W. Utah showing the roads
to the Beaverdam Mts. There is a
2-wheel-drive road to the trapping
site described in the literature. Then
proceeded south on SR 64 from St. George.
The pavement ends at the Arizona
border. We went to 10 mi. N.
Wolf's Hole and stopped at a flat
with Yucca (2ft high) and blackbrush.
Soil here reddish and only slightly
rocky. Road quite dead - no ruts.
We also drove to 6 mi. N. Wolf's Hole,
but it was 5000ft high and much
Drier - juniper about, steep slopes.

Curt;
Blair
1973

Journal

10 mi. N Wolf's Hole, 3400 ft., Mohave Co.,
Ariz.

July 20

The type locality described by Goldman must be inaccurate. We will stay here to trap tonight. The weather was mid 90's and quite windy in the afternoon. Moon

July 21

was $\frac{1}{2}$ full, rose about midnight, wind died down during night. At sunrise we collected traps, caught the following: 11 Dipodomys microps, 3 D. merriami, 6 Perognathus longimittis, 3 P. penicillatus; 3 Neotoma lepida and 2 Onychomys sp., total 28 animals.

Broke camp at 10:00 AM, after caging live animals and collecting 1 bag of green plant material.

Drove through St. George and Santa Clara to Mesquite, Nev., there to get gas, then we drove back 4.7 mi. N. of Utah border to road leading to Terry Ranch.

W. slope Beaverdam Mts, 3400 FT, Washington
Co., Utah.

The B.L.M. has put in many roads into the area since our map was made we headed towards Beaverdam wash until coming on a U.S.G.S. Elevation marker

Cault,
Blair
1973

Journal

W. slope Beaverdam Mts, 3800 ft., Washington
Co., Utah

July 21

of 3178 ft. Soil was rocky and
creosote and blackbrush, very dry,
dominated here. We drove back towards
Rt. 91 and stopped at 3300 ft, in a
wide wash (200 x 45) and trapped.

We set 52 here, many small holes
present, but few K. rat size holes.

We drove East to the 3800 ft marker,
here the vegetation was taller, more
mesic. Cholla, large mesquites,
Joshua tree and blackbrush dominated.

We set in 2 places, at each end of
a flat; 24 traps at each locality!

July 22.

At site #1, 3300 ft we caught
24 Perognathus penicillatus, 4 Dipodomys
merriami, 1 Neotoma lepida, 3 Peromyscus
and 1 Perognathus longimembris.

at site 2 we caught 3 D. merriami,
16 P. penicillatus, 6 Neotoma lepida,
and 1 P. longimembris. See sp. account
for more information on D. merriami. We

left the area about 10:00 am for the
Green Creek locality. Saw a Golden Eagle
at a road kill in Panguitch Valley, Kane Co. near
Green Creek, 7000 ft., Kaibab Mts, Nye Co., Nev.

We left the Beaverdam mts and came to

Csuti,
Blair.
1973

Journal

July 22

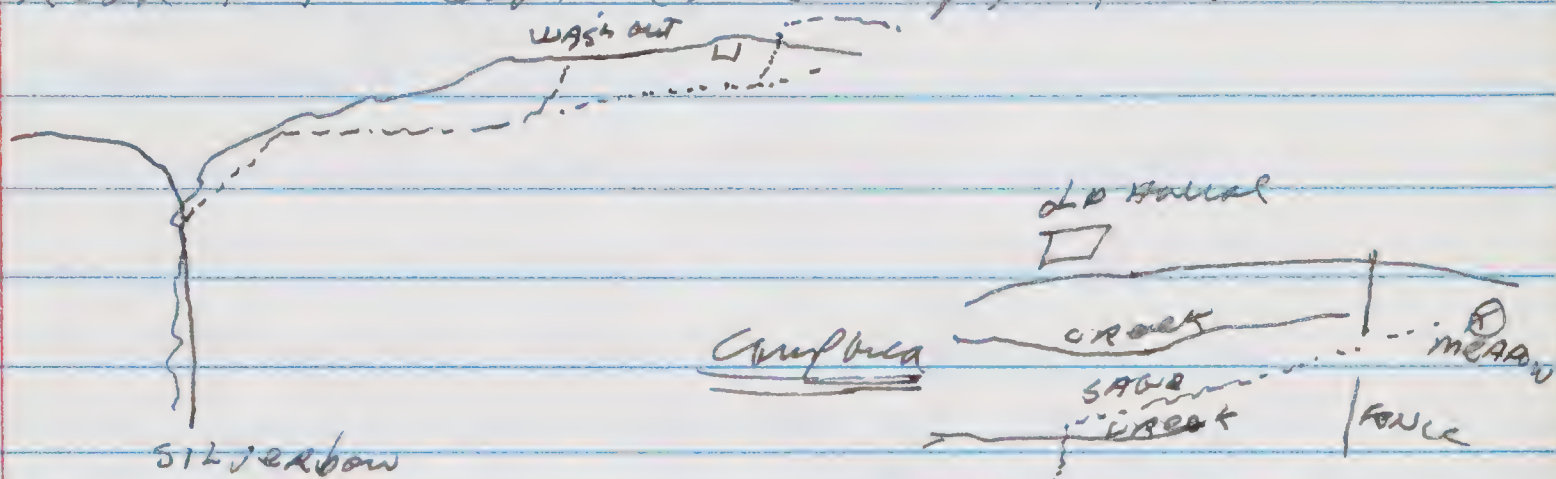
Breen Creek, 7000 ft., Kanab Mts., Nye Co., Nev.

Mesquite, 11 am, for gas, then on to Alamo, Warm Springs. Here I asked on old timer about the road to Silverham. We started down a Road about 12 mi. W. Warm Sprs., but came up after 6 mi, as it led to the upper Kanab mts. Returning to the main Hwy, we found a road sign to Silverham, 21 mi. We headed down this wide, straight dirt Road. At 22 mi we passed an abandoned Ranch, but continued. At 25 mi. we came to Paint Abel, entry to the AEC Test site. No attendant, but a phone was there. I called the security officer and he gave directions to go back on the paved road, we did, finding a road heading east to Silverham. This Road passed by the aforementioned ranch. Eventually it passed Taylor Well, then after a long time, looped around STINKING springs. Finally it led to Silverham, after crossing Breen Cr. Twice, my wagon bottoming hard on the creek crossings. We turned around and took the right fork of a Y at the first crossing of Breen Creek, the "Road" to Breen Ranch, really a deep trail. Many new m. stops here.

Cuth,
Blair
1973

Journal

Breen Creek, 7000 ft., Kaw, Ch Mts., Nye Co., Nev.
July 22 The "main trail" to the abandoned house
was washed out, so we took a secondary
road to the east (see map). This



"Road" crossed the creek and headed east
over a sage flat into a meadow maintained
by grazing. A camp existed here, with
improvised table, canal, fire ring. The
area is replete with streams, and
quite large, 100 yds wide x 400 long.
There is no meadow N. of Breen Ranch House.
This must have been the area described in
the journals of the early trappers who
caught microtus here in the 1830's with
E. Raymond Hall. This is an ideal
camp, save its inaccessibility. It is
quite cool and pleasant, green and
shady. Within line the creek side,
Piñon and juniper on the hills
mixed with sage. No Aspidos.
A quick investigation showed no
obvious burrows of any sort anywhere.

Canti,
Blair.
1973

Journal

Green Creek, 7000', Kawich mts, Nye Co, Nev.

July 22

We set 3 Trap lines, trying to follow the old journal of Microtus localities, one line going through a sage flat, two bordering the meadow, near the S. + C. as lined with sage. It was an ideal night, no moon till 1:00 AM or so, little wind, otherwise clear. we set 65 traps, one line being cut short by the presence of 3 bulls in the meadow. Later at dusk we saw a herd of 7 or 8 horses in the middle of the meadow. IT was in the 50° F's at night.

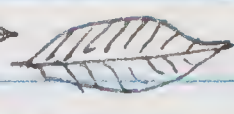
July 23

Caught 2 Peromyscus in 65 TRAPS. Indicating low Rodent abundance. A thorough walk through all the flat habitat, sage and grass, around the site revealed no holes at all, let alone Microtus burrow complexes or solitary holes. Despite the great appeal and solitude of this camp site, it doesn't appear to be a currently active microtus locality. Repeating the performance of yesterday wouldn't serve any purpose save to keep us in this picturesque site, but I would like a few more specimens, so I'll be happy to move on to the next locality.

Canti,
Blair
1973

Journal

9 mi. S.W. Austin, Lander Co., Nev.

July 23 Drove to Austin via Tonopah, North on
Rt. 8-A, arriving about 5:15 PM. We went to
The Big Creek Campgrounds, about 13 mi. S of
Austin, Toiyabe N.H. forest, and secured a camp site.
It is quite nice, being located on a 4' wide
mountain stream. A broad leaf tree  →
lines the stream here. One quaking aspen is
present. At 6:00 we drove to 7 mi. N Austin,
Reese River Valley, and looked for a trapping site.
No holes were seen, the ground was rocky,
and consisted of sage or sage and grass.
Much land has been cleared of sage and
planted with a grass, presumably for
grazing, and the new road doesn't
run along the river, as the old one
is said to have. Our experience told us
that lack of burrow complexes indicated a
lack of kangaroo rats, so we drove back
South on the Big Creek road to a point
6 mi. S. Hwy 6 and trapped there. Here
two burrow complexes were found, the
plants being again pure sage. Many
black tailed jackrabbits abound in
this area, one would run across the
road every 25 yds, sometimes we
would see 12-15 in 5 sec. The ground
was crisscrossed with their runways.

Curtis,
Blair.
1973

Journal

July 24

9 mi. SW. Austin, Lander Co., Nev.

Arrived on trap site at 6:00 AM, IT was quite cold, 50°F . or less. In the 50 traps we set we got 4 Dipodomys ordii, 2 Perognathus sp., and 1 Microdipodops megascaphus. The kangaroo mouse was torpid, but seed was left in the trap. Three of the D. ordii were taken from a single burrow complex. This re-confirms the association of dipos with burrows of the appropriate size. Of the 3, one was a juvenile. It seems that D. ordii is found in more torous sage habitats, but that D. microps is not.

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nev.

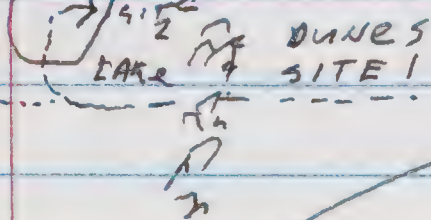
We drove a short distance south west on SR 2 to Railroad pass, then took a dirt road that headed due west into Smith's Creek Valley. At 2 mi. W. Railroad pass the road cut over a dune complex 100 yds wide at most and 250 yds long. Here burrows were abundant, so we set 74 traps out. The remaining 27 traps were set at the edge of the smaller dry lake, about 400 yds north of the road (see map). On the way to

Curti,
Bevin
1973

Journal

July 24

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nev.



Railroad Pass

SR
2

Railroad pass we saw a Golden Eagle feeding near the side of the Road. The plant at site 1 was tumbleweed and atriplex. Site 2 was a lake bed with hillsides of soil, all hard, alkali in contrast to the sandy site 1.

July 25

Caught 4 Dipodomys microps, 6 Dipodomys ordii, 1 Perognathus longimembris, 1 Onychomys and 1 Mustela frenata (?) in 74 traps. Microps and ordii live side by side here, microps being the larger animal. It was quite cold, about 30°F, in the night, and several animals were torpid. The weasel was in a 10" Sherman trap, and had an infestation of about 6 large engorged ticks on its mantle area. It was quite agitated, and the trap smelled of musk scent. All these at site 1, at site 2 caught 2 dipodomys microps and 3 peromyscus sp. No ordii in this alkaline situation.

Curtis,
Blair
1973

Journal

July 25

2 mi. W. Radford, Laramie Co., Wyo.

Dominant plants here = atriplex
confertifolia and sarcobates (= Greasewood
a Salicornia-like plant). I found a
rather new 10" sherman at site 1,
Apparently, overlooked by some other
person after K-rats. By 9:00 AM
The sun was hot, at least 80°F.
We had breakfast and left for our
next Topping site.

5 1/2 mi. NW Shoshone, White Pine Co.,

Nev. We drove via Hwy 6 and 50
Towards Ely, arriving about 1:00
PM. In Ely we got some groceries,
and stopped in at the BLM office
for some maps. Then drove to

The pass, some 25 mi. SE on Hwy 6,
and stopped to wait for dark and ate
lunch. About 5:30 we headed down
into Spring Valley, for our intended
Topping site, 7 mi. W. Osceola.

We arrived and scouted the site at
6:00 PM. Mostly sagebrush and a
rocky pavement greeted us at 7 mi.
W. Osceola, off of Hwy 6. Walking east
and down, to about 6000 ft, we came
upon a bar lying part of the slope

Csuti,
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1973

Journal

July 25

$5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. x W Shoshone, White Pine Co, Nev.
which had much Atriplex and Sarcobates
growing on it. Here, in an island of
pure sage, was a microtus habitat.
Unfortunately, it had flooded recently,
for the whole area was covered with
fresh silt, and there was no sign
of animal activity. I suspect that
all reports of microtus from "sage"
are from such islets. Seeing no
signs of diggings, we consulted our
LACM locality list and found the
above locality - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. H.W. Shoshone -
as a microtus record. We returned
to Hwy 93 and drove south 8 miles
to the approximate site. Here
there were many K-dot holes, but
almost all looked inactive, covered with
caliche. We set traps on both
sides of Hwy 93. Ross said he
saw one active burrow complex, which
we set with 4 traps.

July 26

After camping by the hillcock at
7 mi. S.W. of Shoshone, we arose at
5:30 and collected plants (Atriplex and
Sarcobates) to use as food for the
captives. We then drove to the trapping
site and collected traps. Results as

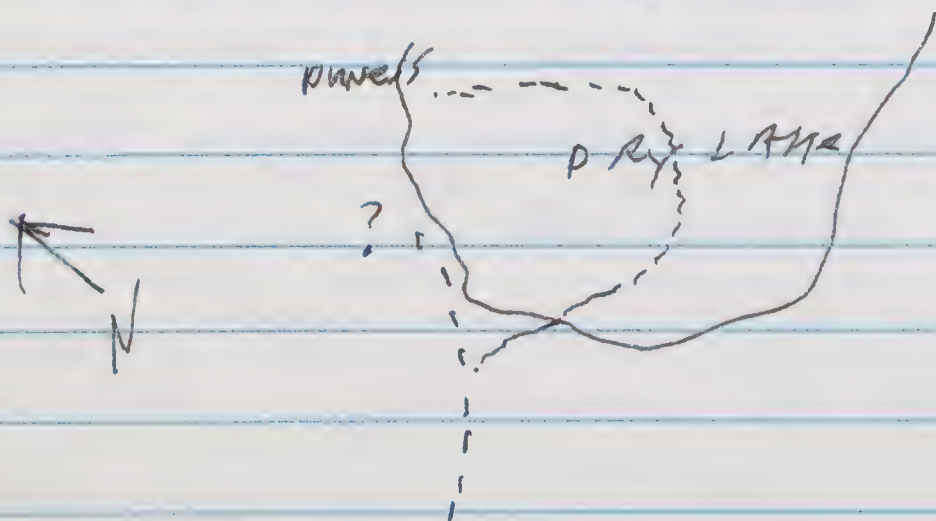
Couti,
Blair,
1973

Journal

July 26

5 1/2 mi. NW. Shoshone, White Pine Co., Nev.

follows: 1 Dipodomys microps, taken from the only active looking burrow complex on the hill slope west of the hwy, where atriplex predominates, albeit heavily grazed by sheep; 4 Perognathus sp., 2 Perognathus longimembris, 2 P. sp. 1 Onychomys. We continued south on SR 93, leaving about 8:30 A.M. We got gas in Caliente, then stopped at Ash Springs and filled up again, then turning Northwest on SR 25. We drove into Pappage Valley - AKA. Sand Springs Valley to the site trooped by me some 3 years past. The road to the dry lake is marked by the same parked Semi-Trailer, with a warning sign "FBI will investigate disturbance"! This road leads NE for about 2 miles, then you may leave the road and drive across the Lake Bed, see map:



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1973

Journal

17 mi. N. Groom Baldy, Sanora Valley, Lincoln
Co., Nev.

July 26

We drove North as far as possible once entering the lake bed. The sand is blown into dunes, some quite high, about 15', others lower, and we pushed among these. Temperature at 2:00 PM did not seem oppressive, and we put up the cats and placed the animal cages in their shade, covering the boxes with a bolt of cheesecloth, which we then kept moistened. As you travel away from the dunes area at the edge of the lake, the ground becomes less sandy and encrusted, here salt bush predominates. We topped the major and minor dunes at lakes edge. There was a growth of Ephedra on many dunes, also a dry, thorny plant I was not familiar with. Rodent burrows were seen at the bases of some of the maximum ten plants. The only larger burrows were seen at the tops of the dunes, in amongst the thorny scrub. This is consistent with my experiences of 1972.

July 27

The moon came out later, about 7:00 PM, it

Curtis
Blair
1973

Journal

17 mi. N. Groen Baldy, Fenner Valley, Lincoln Co., Nev.

July 27

extinct. It was cold, but not so cold as the dry lake in Sam's Creek valley, which is 150 mi. N. of here. The sky was clear at night. Capture record as follows: 3 Dipodomys ordii, 4 Microdipodops pallidus, 3 Perognathus sp., 2 Peromyscus.

No microtus taken here. The ordii were taken at the tops of the mounds, some on the false pavement or small dunes. It seems that dunes areas, with fine sand, are the domain of D. ordii, with microtus invading those areas only if salt-tolerant is a dominant plant. No new specimens today. We pushed up and down toward's rail road valley. We stopped at the pass in between the two, over 6000 ft, and waited here, again shading the animals from the sun.

Rail Road valley, Lincoln Co., Nev.

SR 25 passes through the west end of the valley. There is some water in trenches along the east, and cattle are grazing here. Most of the vegetation is

Curtis,
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1973

Journal

Railhead Valley, Lincoln Co., Nev.

July 27

quite low, I presume as a result of overgrazing by cattle. There is a Highway maintenance station about 2/3 the way across the valley, near the spot we found a dead kit fox on our way to Green Creek some days earlier. The soil seems rocky in this valley, and we stopped at several places along the way looking for human complexes. Finally, about lunchtime we stopped at the pumping water station outside the highway maintenance station, in the shade of a small tree artificially planted there. Our trap site was exactly 5 mi SE this point on Hwy 25, the vegetation there being a mixture of both sage and atriplex, with gravelly pavement. 4 lines of 12 spheres were set perpendicular to the Road, about 20 ft apart, without tunnel systems, it is impossible to set other than in grid systems and hope for the best. We drove to a cross road and crossed some way from the highway. The night was windy, some storm clouds were seen from

Curtis;
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1973

Journal

July 27 Railroad Valley, Lincoln Co., Nev
The north, and lightning flashed
occasionally, although no rain fell
on the valley. The wind made
sleeping difficult, although it wasn't
very cold.

July 28 Today we arose early, at the first light
on the horizon, and broke camp
before collecting traps. Capture
as follows: 6 Perognathus sp., 2
P. longicaudus, 1 Oxyechus, 2
Peromyscus. No K. rats at all.

These last two nights have been
fruitless and discouraging, reconfirming
the necessity of trapping human
systems if you are to get animals.
Our food and money exhausted, as well
as our patience, we drove south
and homebound, stopping in Las
Vegas for gas and lunch. We
drove to 11 mi E Beardo and exited on
the Miracola Rd. off ramp, traveling
parallel to the main hwy but
south of it through the town of
Yermo, in this fashion avoiding the
Calif. Agricultural Inspection Station.
In addition to my 20 K. rats and
12 large sacks of plants, Ross had

Curtis
Blair
1973

Journal

July 28

~~Ralston Valley, Lincoln Co.,~~ near
kept a grasshopper mouse we
caught at Wolf's Hole. After 2
days in captivity, it gave birth to a
litter of 3. At Big Creek compound
he found a shrub covered with
grasshoppers, and we both caught
about 80 of them. Keeping them in
a cage with cheesecloth over the
top. From this he fed the mouse
4 or 5 per day, and each was
attacked voraciously. I do not
think we could have passed the inspection
station easily with our cargo of
plants, animals, and insects, so a
few more in order. we arrived
home about 3:00 PM, and I
quickly installed the 4 rats
in my garage for the night. I
discovered that 2 had died on
the trip back. These two had
been collected in the Dunes Area
of San. It's Creek Valley, and were
placed at the base of the last two
rows of cages in the station major
back, not isolated from the effects
of the air conditioning. In addition,
we had only used charcoal in the cages,

Curti,
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1973

Journal

Reelwood Valley Journal Co, Nev.

July 28

no dirt. This way NOT more insulated than from the floorboard heat. I'll have to pack the surviving 18 murels differently on the trip to Berkeley, to assure adequate coal air reaches them!

Sept 26

10 mi. N. Wolf's Hole, Mohave Co. ARIZ.

I picked up Dang Yoon in Westwood and we left at 7:30 am. Arrived in Las Vegas about 1:15 PM, had lunch there and arrived in St. George, Utah at

3:15 P.M. We drove south, 9 mi. S. of Arizona border to 10 mi. N. Wolf's Hole.

Day was clear and warm, with a slight breeze blowing. After taking record photographs we set out 102

10" sherman live traps, using mixed seed as bait. We only set at burrow complexes, thereby increasing our chance of success. We set last traps at 6:30 PM, as sun had set about 6:00. There was no moon at night, but a breeze continued.

Sept. 27

This morning we collected traps at first light. The night's catch was:

11 Dipodomys merriami, 19 D. microps

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Blair.
1973

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf's Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona.

Sept 27.

5 Perognathus sp., 2 Onychomys, 2 Peromyscus, and 2 Neotoma lepida.

Frequently a D. microps and D. merriami would be caught in traps set at one human system. We put the D. microps into holding cages and left at 11:15.

Pine Spring, 7000', Highland range,
Lincoln Co., Nev.

We arrived at 2:30 PM for lunch. After lunch we hiked to Connor's sp., then made camp for the night. It was windy and about 40°F at night.

Sept 28

Left about 10:30 AM for the Kawich Range. Traveled via Rt 25 to Warm Springs, Thence to Sandia access rd, south to Silverhorn turnoff, then to Beers Ranch. Still lots of water in meadow above Beers Ranch. We arrived late (5:00 PM) because we got stuck in the soft shoulder of Hwy 25 near Crystal Springs. Set out only 4 live and 8 gopher traps. Not many mouse holes, but gopher workings abundant.

Beers Creek, 7000 ft., Kawich Range,
Nye Co., Nev.

Sept 29.

This morning we caught 2 Pocket

Guth,
Blair
1973

Journal

Sept 29

Breen Creek, 7000 ft., Kawich Mts., Hye Co., Nev.

gophers and nothing else. Will sand these. Saw side-blatched lizard here. Marsh Pinon - Juniper Woodland mixed with sage around grassy meadow, lined with willows, sage on slopes as well. ~~many~~ pher, no mesquitos. Saw Red-shafted Flickers, Macmurtrei, Bluebirds (flycatching), Band-Tailed Pigeon, Bew. Wren, White crowned sparrow. Saw 3 passerines I couldn't identify. Heard an owl giving 2 or 3 note call last night. Made evidence of horses, cattle around the area. Left about 11: AM for next locality.

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nev

Left at 11:00 AM for Smith Creek Valley, same or about locality. We stopped in Tonopah for supplies and gas, had lunch in the city park, then proceeded on Rt. 8A for Austin. From Austin, went W. on SR 2 over Railroad pass, thence due W. on a dirt road to the E. edge of the valley. We stopped at the sandy area about 5:30 PM, and set out traps, 38 on the N. side, 64 on the South side. Most traps were set near burrow entrances. The night

Curtis,
Blair.
1973

Journal

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nev.

Sept 29. was just below freezing. The moon
set about 2 hr after sunset, and an approx.
10 mph wind blew throughout the
night.

Sept. 30. This morning caught the following:
9 Dipodomys ordii, 6 D. microps, 4
Perognathus manic(?), 3 Onychomys
leucogaster, 3 Perognathus longirostris,
1 Perog. sp. and 1 Microdipodops
pallidus. all but 1 of the D.
microps was taken from the North
side of the road, where only 3 of
traps were set. Habitat was wind
blown sand in low dunes (5 ft) and
loose bed, very alkali. Sarcobates
and two sp. of Atriplex, prob.
canescens and confertifolia were
dominant, plus a sticky bush
in man-altered areas. All the
Atriplex confertifolia was turning
red, while the one with serrated
edges on its bracts was still green.
Left about 10:00 for the next
locality.

5 mi. SE. Wendell, Toiyabe Co., Calif.

We drove to Reno via Fallon, then
to Int. RT. 89 at Truckee, Calif.

Curti,
Blain
1973

Journal

Sept 30

5 mi. SE. Wendell, Jensen Co., Calif.

We followed Rt. 89 North to Loyalton then cut E. to U.S. 395, thereby avoiding the Calif. Agric. Exp. Sta., despite the fact that I had a permit to collect mammals in Nevada, I didn't want to argue with an over-zealous agent. We then drove to the north shore of Honey Lake, thence to the road to Wendell, going SE along the east shore of the Lake. Once past Wendell we looked for likely sites. There were occasional sage flats on the left of the road, but the lake side was covered with Sarcobates. at the junction of the back entrance to the Armistice Monument, we found a sandy area, with sage on the dunes. We set 33 traps here and drove 1/2 mi. SE to an excavated site, setting 20 traps here. The soil was more granular here, with sage (Artemisia tridentata) as the dominant. The night was overcast, not too windy. temperature about 40 °F. at 9:00 PM. Two army security officers came to investigate our lights.

Curtis,
Blair
1973

Journal

Oct. 1

5 mi. SE Wendell, Lassen Co., Calif.

at the gravel site we caught
3 Dipodomys merriami and one deer
mouse. at the sand dune site
we caught 6 D. ordii and one
D. merriami. we left at

4:05 AM for our next site.
Huntton Valley, Mineral Co., Nev.

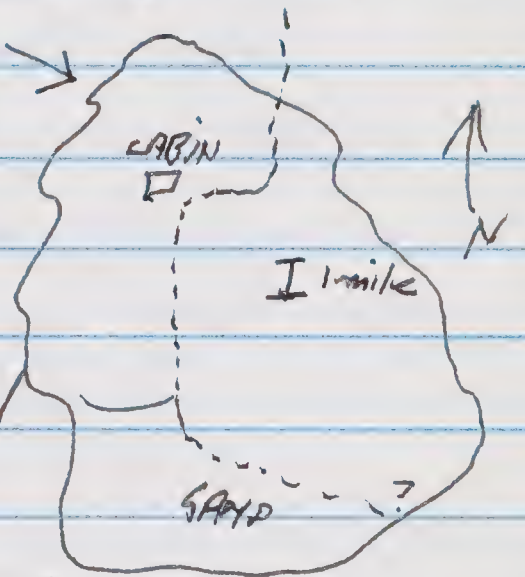
Driving SE from Wendell towards
pyramid lake we soon ran out of
pavement. The dirt road extends
some 30 miles, and I would
recommend taking the paved road if
at all possible. Once at Pyramid,
we drove via Fallon and Hawthorne
to SR 10, thence turning off toward
Marietta. At Marietta we
spoke with the "town's" two
inhabitants, Mr & Mrs. Dan BRACKEN.
He was a man of 40 who looked 50,
with a crown of wild white hair, weathered
brown skin, and intense blue eyes.
He was quite cooperative, and
gave instructions and advice as to
the route to Huntton valley. we
proceeded west, first going through
a mountain canyon where the road
was a mixture of soft sand and

Cuth,
Blair
1973

Journal

Huntton Valley, Mineral Co., Nev
OCT. 1
watermelon sized rocks. Every 50
yds we would halt to clear the
road. at length we entered a
sage covered valley, but continued
through this up a mountain slope,
here more rocky than sandy, finally
we descended a wash into the
large, Huntton Valley.

We drove by an abandoned
cabin to the sand dunes
at the south end of the
valley. Here we started
for holes, finding few,
we returned to the sand



and made camp. Holes were plentiful
but small. The night was clear but
cold, at freezing. we found a small
gopher snake at dusk. I was not
familiar with the vegetation of the
area, save to say that much of it
consisted of a most disagreeable bush
with many sharp, small thorns.

OCT. 2

Our catch was as follows:

2 Microdipodops pallidus, 11
Perognathus longimembris, one
Peromyscus, 1 perognathus sp., 4 D.
menziesi, and 11 D. ordii.

Curtis,
Blair
1973

Journal

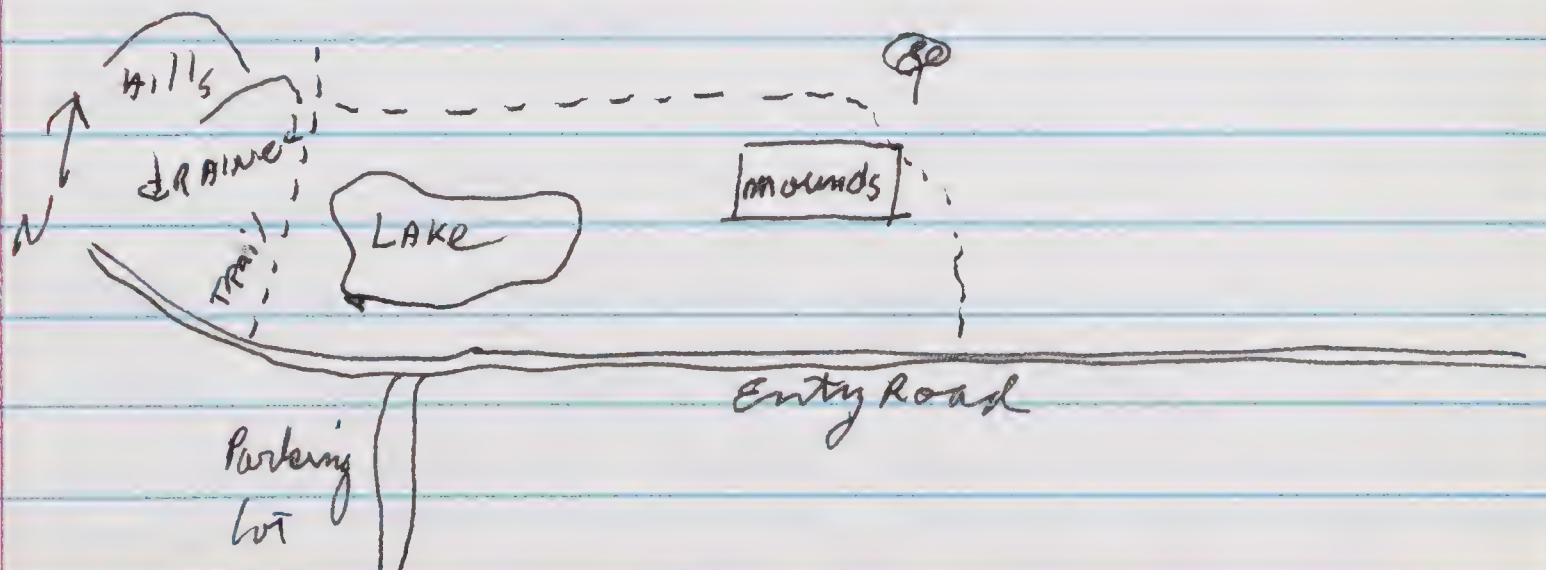
Oct. 2

Huntton Valley, Mineral Co., Nev.

We broke camp at 9:15 and left, going over the road we had rebuilt the day before. I would not recommend this road without a high-clearance vehicle. On the way out we saw a large and small (mother + offspring?) Wild hares near the edge of the ^{feels} ~~Huntton~~ Salt marsh. We drove to Caladale Junction and thence via RT 3A into Deep Springs Valley, seeing Chukar Partridges in the pass, as we had seen them earlier by Tonopah City Park.

Oct 14

Coyote Hills Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif.
arrived at 1:30 PM and staged until 4:00 PM.
Hazy sun with little breeze, Temperature about 65°F. See map for route of travel

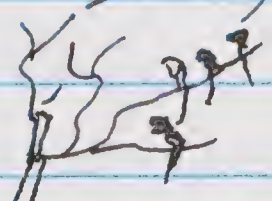


The marsh west of the Trail had been drained, only the pond East of the Rd. still

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Blair
1973

Journal

Oct. 14

Coyote Hills Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif.
supported waterfall. The voices of
Long-billed marsh wrens were not as
prominent as in the past, and the Tules along
the marsh border looked thicker. Four
White-tailed Kites were seen roosting
near the periphery of a 30' high ~~branchless~~ ^{leafless}
Tree. They were quite close together,
3 on one limb and one below. 
Golden Crows were heard
singing and the Mallards appeared
paled. Marsh Hawks were infrequent, and
only females were seen. Species seen:
White-tailed Kite Ruddy Duck
Marsh Hawk House Finch
Sparrow Hawk White-crowned Sparrow
Red-tailed Hawk Black Phoebe
Black-crowned Night heron (30)
Snowy Egret
Western Meadowlark
Mallard
American Coot.

Oct. 29.

Tilden Regional Park, Contra Costa Co., Calif.
Donna and I walked from Indian Camp
to Jewel Lake, returning via Pack
Rat trail. Weather was exceptionally
clear and warm, say 75°F. Observed
from 10:30 AM until 3:30 PM -

Curti,
Blair
1973

Journal

Tilden Regional Park, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

Oct. 29.

After lunch went up Laurel Canyon to junction with Pine Tree Trail, followed latter back to Loop Rd, returning via Little Farm. We saw many warblers and Kinglets foraging on the Boardwalk section of J.L.K.T.

Saw a Myrtle Warbler feeding on a small dark fruit. A Madison wh. it. I saw Allen and Rufous Hummingbirds visiting in February of this year had set a full crop of fruit (about 100 yds up back Nat Trail from N.A.G.). Few Towhees visible.

Chestnut backed chickadees were plucking, present in coveys. species seen:

Mallard	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Wood Duck (1 ♂)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Red Tailed Hawk	Townsend's Warbler
Stellar Jay	Myrtle Warbler
Scrub Jay	Oregon Junco
California Quail (6)	Brewer Towhee
Common Nighthawk	Golden-crowned Sparrow
Chestnut backed Chickadee	Fox Sparrow
Varied Thrush	Red-shafted Flicker
and (1) Red-winged blackbird at S. Iration Pond.	

Csuti,
Blair
1973

Journal

Nov. 9

White Mtn. Res. Sta., Inyo Co., Calif.

I left Berkeley at 9:11 AM after calling the Highway Patrol and finding out that the Tioga pass was open. I drove via RT. 205 to RT. 120, then into Yosemite. The day was overcast and by the time I entered the park, it was raining. The rain continued up to about 9000 ft, where it turned to sleet. No where did snow stay on the roads. I crossed the pass about 2:00 PM, stopped for lunch at Crestline rest sta. on Hwy 395, then drove into Bishop to get a map and stove fuel. I arrived at the research station at 4:05 PM. The sky cleared as soon as I entered the Owens valley, and it was mild there. The station is manned only from 8-5 weekdays, so I arrived at a poor moment. The asst. director gave me keys to the office, gate, and dorm. I transferred my 41 Dipodomys merriami to cages from the sherman traps. I had transported them in. My intention was to go into town to buy some lettuce for them, as well as provisions for myself, but due to a mix-up I could not open the car gate; hence was "trapped" in the field station for the night.

Carter,
Blair.
1973

Journal

Nov 9

White Mtn. Res. Sta. Inyo Co., Calif.

I gave my animals 1/2 cup of seed to sustain them, and left them. The animal room is on a 12 hr. light, 12 hr. dark cycle, so it is important you finish your work in there by 5:30 PM. The temperature is controlled at about 65-78° F and the humidity varies around 35%.

1974
April 3

Northridge, California, Los Angeles Co.

Left Berkeley at 2:30 PM after loading the car in the morning. Drove south on I-5. Weather mild and clear. The Sierras were visible to the east. Many orchards and wheat fields have been planted along the road, the grass shimmering in the light wind. A beautiful spring day in the San Joaquin Valley. Water still stands in the pools, but along the Altamont Pass, the grass was already browning. This worried me, for I may be too late to hit the beginning of reproduction in the Great Basin. I arrived in Northridge after 6 1/2 hours, total distance 360 mi.

April 4

I left this morning at 9:15 AM for Los Angeles County Museum. Arrived at 9:55, to be confronted by their new security

Curti,
Blain
1974

Journal

April 4

Northridge, Los Angeles Co., California
system. Lani Zetter, whom I had come to see, was at a meeting, so I got the help of Bill Bessey (?) from Herpetology to unload the material I had brought for Dr. John Wright. That accomplished, I talked with Don Patten for a few minutes, then left for U.C.L.A., arriving about 11:00. I found Dr. Bartholomew's Lab after some inquiries and met Mrs. Nancy Kenog, wife of G. J. Kenog, who is employed as Bart's secretary. She led me to Sam K. who was at the Xerox machine. We went to his office in the Plant Physiology Bldg., and talked for about 1 hour. He is actually working along similar lines to my work, only with one population only. He is filming the ontogeny of leaf eating behavior, testing wine conc. of young weaned onto different diets and their response to striples. He showed me his animal room, clean, Temp. and humidity controlled. He had about 25 cages, 18 x 18 x 8". He had sand bottoms (1 1/2" deep) and water bottles at each cage with different NaCl concentrations. Also, romaine was in each cage. He has 16 young micropis,

1974

Journal

April 4

Northridge, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
 born to wild caught ♀. He said he found NO preg. ♀♀, last weekend in Big Pine.
 I left at 12:30, drove to Fedco, and purchased some film and field supplies. After returning for lunch at 2:00, I went to buy lantern cartridges and more field supplies in Anoga Park.

April 5.

This morning I went to buy gas. Very few stations were open, so I had to hunt around. I went to see my friend, Doug Xoon at Calif. ST. Univ., Northridge, and together we saw Dr. J. W. Dole and George F. Fisher. We stayed until 1:15 PM. Fisher had some comments on my project: 1) the separation of a switch-gene effect that is environmentally induced from a maturation process is impossible in the field. 2) my project is in effect dealing with the problem of realized niche and potential niche of a species as influenced by variation in biotic and abiotic environment (a la Hutchinson, 1957). Following lunch, I prepared the stove and lantern, and went to get cardboard boxes for the traps. I awaited my field companion, Ross

Curti,
Blair,
1974

Journal

April 5

Northridge, Los Angeles Co., California
Puellin, to purchase provisions for the trip. At night I loaded the traps into the car; it was not impossible, but difficult to put all the equipment in the back.

April 6

$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. Horse Thief Springs, Kingston Range, San Bernardino Co., California
I packed the car and picked up the ~~car~~ Ross at 9:30. We shopped for groceries, had lunch at Ross' house leaving at 11:30 AM. We arrived at the Kingston Range at 4:30. We set up camp before setting traps. It appears that I have 102 traps. It was windy and about 60°. As last year, we found hole complexes located only at mounds of dirt topped by several *Sabalina curvosa* bushes. Quite similar to the burrows at Wolf Hole, I hope these too are those of *O. microps*. We set out all traps, I set at least 6 mound complexes. No regular pattern was followed; some to go from mound to mound, I think it will be impossible to find the traps in the darkness. A full moon rose tonight at 8:00 PM. There is a slight wind blowing tonight.



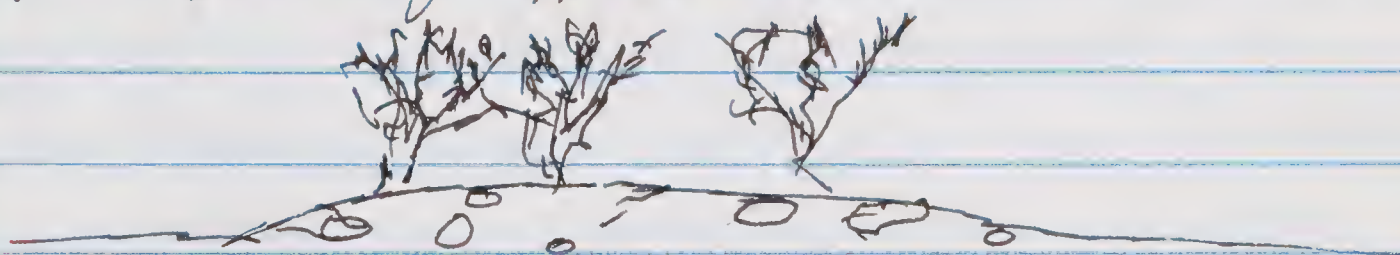
Csuti,
Blair
1974

Journal

~~5 mi. W. Horse Thief Springs, Kingston Range, San~~
~~Bernardino Co., California~~

April 6

Burrow complexes seem to be under mounds
of the following appearance.



usually one or two active burrows were
conspicuous at the roots of plants at
the center of the mounds. There is
conspicuously less mine truck traffic
on the road this year. At 10:00 PM
Took following readings: Temp 50°F, Rel
Humidity, 16%; @ 2:00 AM 47%; @ 6:30 AM

April 7

43°C, 11°C Depression, Total catch:

3 *Neotoma lepida*, 19 *Perognathus maniculatus*,
11 *Pipadonys microps*, 3 *Uta stansburiana*,
9 *Perognathus longirostris*, 4 *Perognathus parvus*,
2 *Onychomys torridus*, Total all species, 51.

a 50% capture ratio. Of 11 *microps*
captured 4 were sub-adult females
were released, 4 adult females, over
70g, were saved, 1 adult ♂ was
saved, one juvenile 36g, which was
captured at the same burrow system as
a female, was saved and placed in the
same cage as the female. The response
was begging water by the juvenile

C. J. Webb,
Blair
1974

Journal

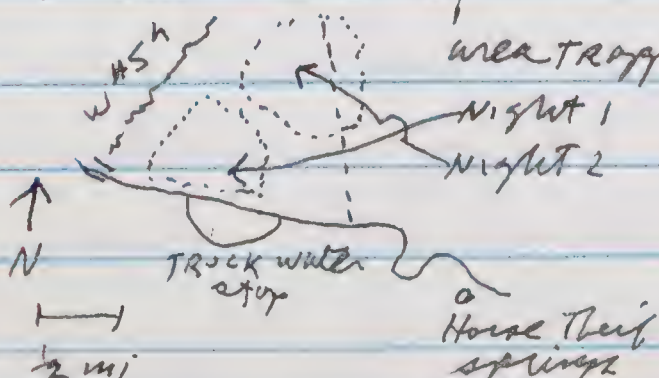
1/2 mi. W. House Thief Springs, Kingston Range, San Bernardino Co., California

April 7

and complete *Tolerosa* by the female. As a result, I am assuming that the former is an offspring of the latter. The omnivores were installed in cages with sand and lettuce and blackshash. Several of the females immediately began eating leaves of blackshash. We excavated three burrow systems, but found neither seed nor leaf caches. All burrow complexes seem to be located in the base of Peach Thorn (*Lycium cooperi*) bushes — not black sage. Many of these complexes seem to be used by other rodents, either they are dug by *Microtus* or *Citellus*, but *Perognathus* and *Perognathus* use them extensively. I don't know whether a burrow complex can be said to indicate any particular species here. The relationship between *Microtus* and the antelope ground squirrel is unclear.

April 8

This morning we picked up traps from an area west of the first night's trapping.



Canti,
Blair
1974

Journal

1/2 mi. W. Horse Thief Springs, Kingston Range, San Bernardino Co., California:

April 4

for 10th Troops set, catch was as follows:

37 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 9 *Onychomys torridus*, 7 *Perognathus longirostris*, 3 *Citellus leucurus*, and 4 *Dipodomys microps*. Total = 60 animals. Both nights had a full or nearly full moon, so I begin to doubt the effect of the moon on animal activity. The trapping wasn't as good. Of the four *microps* saved, one was an imm. OT, dead, 2 adult OT, and one adult ♀. The 3 adults were saved, and the OT and ♀ found at the same burrow complex were caged together. There was no fighting, although the OT is excluded from the nest by the ♀.

6 mi. W. Navajo Bridge, Coconino Co., Arizona
We broke camp at 9:30 and headed east through Las Vegas. The new road through the Virgin River Gorge is completed now, and it cuts 15 miles and 30 min. off of the trip. We arrived in St. George at 2:45 PM. and got ice, water, gas, and an atomizer to spray the animals with. We decided that we would more surely catch animals at Wolf Hole, so to care for fewer animals in the car, we

Curtis,
Glenn
1974

Journal

6 mi. W. Navajo Br., COCONINO Co., Arizona.

April 8

would try to trap at the Navajo Bridge tonight. We left St. George at 3:15 and arrived at the site at 5:30. It was difficult to find rodent signs, so we drove to the bridge to look there, as Hardy had said in 1949. There was no K-rat sign around the bridge, so we drove back and stopped at a ranch house just W. of Vermilion Cliffs Trading Post. The owner, Buck Rodgers, gave us permission to trap on his land, and opened a cut in the gate for us. We set traps on the north side of the road, 5.6 mi. W of Navajo Bridge. The ground was crusted red sand, the major plants were Ephedra sp., and Atriplex confertifolia. No large burrows were seen. We finished setting traps after dark, and camped at Lee's Ferry, 5 mi. NE Navajo Bridge.

April 9.

This morning we caught only 11 Perognathus longirostris and 4 Perognathus maniculatus. This confirms my earlier statement that if no K-rat burrow complexes are seen, none will be captured. We picked up traps and conducted a survey of the area. Traveling west on Rt 89A you pass Cliff Sweller's lodge, then, about 3 to 5 miles farther on, some 13 miles from Navajo Bridge higher areas

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 9

6 mi. W. Navajo Bridge, Coconino Co.; Arizona
where blackbrush actually comes down to the
road. Atriplex confertifolia was not
mixed with blackbrush but another species
of Atriplex was. The soil, still red, was
sandy here, and some K-rat size
burrow openings could be seen on the
bases of hummocks surrounded by
Ephedra. We decided to trap here
tonight, near the mileage marker NO. 551.

We returned to check out the east side (ES)
of the Colorado river, but found only very
gravelly soil, with some salt-tolerant plants,
but no rodent burrows apparent. I am
skeptical about finding D. microps beyond its
rather limited marginal records in this
area, and suspect that the workings we
saw 13 mi. W. Navajo Bridge are those of
D. ordii, which is also present here.

We returned to camp at 10:00 and
shortly the wind, which had been quite
mild, picked up and we had to put
away light objects, lest they be blown
away. I placed the traps in their boxes
around the animals as a windbreak, and
put cheese cloth over them, attempting
to keep it wet. The temperature was
78°F, but the humidity was 9%, quite

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 9

6 mi. W. Navajo Bridge, Coconino Co, Arizona
desiccating. By 11:30 The wind was quite
strong, and dust was blowing off the
cliff sides showing how the sculptured
rock formations of this area were formed.
We had lost the wash basin, so I walked
downwind in search of it. On my return I
saw a red cloud heading down the canyon,
and hastened back - having found the
basin a short distance from camp. By
noon the wind was quite strong - by
my experience with the Santa Ana winds,
I would estimate the wind here to be
blowing 40 mph with 60 mph gusts.
We had taken shelter in the car. At
12:15 The wind began to blow harder
still, and we rushed out to prevent our
materials from being blown away. A box
of Trops was picked up and turned
over, the individual Trops each then
being blown off. I lost 1 Trop in this
encounter. The wind would have blown
all our possessions and animals off,
had we not retrieved them. We decided
trapping would be impossible, and went
towards Jacob Lake on the Kaibab Plateau
at 7900 ft, Ponderosa Pine forest, for
some relief. We arrived at 2:00, and

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 9.

6 mi. W. Navajo Bridge, Coconino Co., Utah
found a campsite. I re-organized our equipment, then brought food in to have lunch at 3:30 PM. A few snow flakes began falling, and by 4:00 PM the snow was rapidly being covered with a wet snow. We packed back into the car and I decided to take one more trip back to Mohel Canyon - 30 miles away - to see if trapping was possible yet - for this was the last opportunity to trap today. We arrived at 5:30, and the wind was blowing about 35 mph, steady, but the cold air mass had arrived, temperatures being in the 40's, and rain was lightly coming down. We decided that it was pointless to trap here, and headed for Wolf Hole, Arizona. Due to our late start, we arrived in St. George, Utah about 9:30 at night. Ross was ill-at-ease to camp, and offered to pay for a motel room. He did, and we spent the night in a noisy, hotel room at the East end of St. George. It made me appreciate the quiet of the desert (although it did have a shower) even more than before. The room had only one bed, so I used our camp cot.

Curtis,
Bloss
1974

Journal

6 mi. w. Navajo Bridge, Coconino Co., Arizona

April 9

Today's and yesterday's experience point to the absolute necessity of arriving at a new locality at least 2 hours before time to set traps, so that an adequate exploratory survey of the area can be made.

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 10

Arrived at 2:00 PM after buying provisions in St. George, Utah. It was overcast and windy, we walked around the wash west of the site, then returned to the protection of the car to await trap setting time. By 4:30 the wind had subsided and we trapped, setting 4-6 traps per hole complex. Total area trapped was about 10 acres. The night was fairly mild, and we checked those traps we could reach at 11:30 P.M. We found 12 *P. microtus* and one *P. maniculatus*. Only one *microtus* was an adult ♂, 75g, and 3 were immatures - about 40g. The male and one immature was released. Two immatures were saved along with the adult female trapped at the same complex (same cage). All the females weighed 75g or more, most about 81g, so based on Kenagy's statements, I hoped

Curtis,
Hlein
1974

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 10

They were pregnant. The presence of 40 g young indicates that this population first breed about Feb 20 - Mar 7 and if any ♀♀ are pregnant, it will be with their second litters of the year (cf *D. microps* has a post-partum estrus). All heavy females had elongated, pink nipples, although I couldn't squeeze milk from any. In

The morning the traps held the following:

1 ♀ *D. microps* (4 ad. ♀, 7 ad. ♂, 1 juvenile)

2 more females were saved, one may have had a copulatory plug in place, wt. 67g.

Most males weighed 80-90g. These were all released. One female, 67g, was dead of exposure. I autopsied her and found her to be multiparous. The juvenile, wt. 47g, was released. It is interesting that almost all females were taken in the

12:00 midnight run, whereas almost all males were captured in the morning run.

Further work needs to be done to establish the suggestion that the sexes separate the habitat temporarily as before. *D. merriami* (6) were captured. These at *D. microps* burrow complexes. I collected some of the shrub

Couty
Blair
1974

Journal

April 11

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona
which characteristically topped microphyte
complexes and keyed it out to be Lyceum
sp. (prob. Andersonii). I brought a sample
along. After packing the new captures in
cages, we packed up and left about
12:00 P.M. Total catch as follows:
30 D. microphytes, 6 D. merionii,
5 P. monilatus, 1 Perog. longimentis,
1 Perog. sp. (spawes?); 1 Citellus
leucurus, and 1 Onychomys torridus = 45
animals. We left St. George about
12:45 for our next locality - 370 mi
away.

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nevada
We arrived at the trapping site at 6:15 PM,
just in time to set traps. The wind was
cold and strong, but subsided by nightfall.
Active humans were scarcer than last year,
and the Atrophyx was already dry.
It was very cold. We returned 2
D. ordii after dark (8:30 PM). The
went to bed, being afraid all the animals
would freeze to death. Morning was
quite cold: 25°F, 78% Rel. Humidity.
To our surprise, not one animal died of
the cold - even though many of them
must have been in the traps all night!

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 12

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nevada

Even the *Perognathus longirostris* were quite active, not torpid. Perhaps animals here avoid torpidity in order to withstand the cold nights common year round - i.e. only become torpid in their burrows, not on the open of the moment for a short period - as in a shrew-like trap.

One ≈ 45 g juvenile was captured, indicating that breeding has been in progress for some time in this population as well. One large adult was captured but escaped during examination. One ad. σ was released, and one small ad. f , apparently multiparous, was released.

3 *D. microps* were saved. Five *D. audii* were saved, to see if they can utilize

Atriplex as a sole food source. Total

catch: 7 *D. microps*, 6 *D. audii*,

2 *Microdipodops* sp. (*mesocephalus*)?,

4 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, and 3 *Perognathus longirostris*, Total 22 animals. About

8:00 AM the wind came up, very cold again.

The breeding season was apparently mixed

at this Northern site as well. We left

for the next site about 9:00 AM.

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

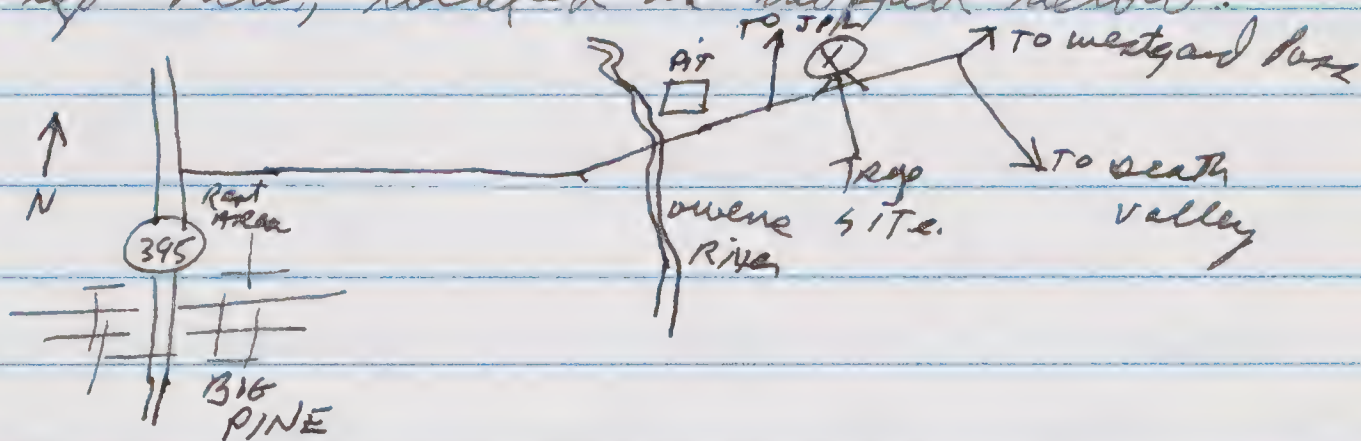
arrived about 1:00 PM and went to

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 12

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California
a supposed camp called First Bridge,
2 mi. W Big Pine, but found it abandoned.
We waited there until trap setting time,
even though a strong wind was blowing
out of the canyon all the while. We
waited until 5:15 PM, then drove to the
trap site, located as mapped below:



Trap lines were run both north from RT 268
and east from the road to the radio telescopes.
The area trapped was dry lake bed covered
with raised mounds. Plants present
included Atriplex confertifolia (quite succulent
this time of year), Sarcobatus sp., and a few
Atemisia tridentata plus Chrysothamnus
nauseosus. Total 102 Traps set, the last
at Nightfall. We drove south to Independence
then west up the canyon to Gray's Meadows
campground - which I stayed at before - but
found it "closed for season". The bar
across the entrance was open, so
we drove down and camped there anyway,
since we would be leaving at first

Sauti,
Blair
1974

Journal

April 13

2 mi E Big Pine, Inyo Co., California
light. We awake at 5:45 and left at
6:30 for the trap site. It was 32°F
at the camp site. The wind was already
blowing by the time we arrived at ≈ 7:00 AM.
Catches for the night: 9 Dipodomys microps
7 Dipodomys merriami, 1 Onychomys
leucogaster, 5 Perognathus longimembris
2 ^{PEROMYSUS} ~~Perognathus~~ maniculatus, and 2
Reithrodontomys megalotes = 26 animals,
none of which died from exposure. None
of the males had fully enlarged scrotal
testes and no embryos could be felt in the
females. Seven of 9 Microps were
saved, for now I am contemplating
breeding experiments in the lab. One
small male was released, and one large
individual escaped during examination.
Three D. merriami were saved to be
used in inter-specific aggression
experiments. The holes from which
mice were taken were smaller
than those at wolf's hole in
Snake Lake valley. We left for the
San Fernando Valley at 9:30, arrived after
2:00 pm, unloading the animals in the
protection of my parent's garage. At
night I gave all animals lettuce and

Curtis,
Hais
1974

Journal

April 14

Northridge, Los Angeles Co., California
cotton. On Sunday I cleared out the
car and arranged all the animals by
locality, giving each more room. No
litters have yet appeared, which is a
questionable bit of luck. One D. minoris
Taken yesterday in the Owens valley
was found dead today of undetermined
causes.

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo
Co., California.

May 31.

Today I was able to obtain a station wagon from
The University Garage at 9:00 AM and I commenced
to pack for my trip to Bishop. I loaded my
64 kangaroo rats and gear up by room, and
then went home to pack my personal gear.
At 2:45 PM. I left for the Owens Valley,
traveling east on Rt. 120, over the Tioga Pass.
The trip was uneventful and, once over
7000 ft, I was able to turn the air conditioner
off, as it was cool enough for the animals.

Tioga Pass was about $\frac{1}{3}$ covered by ice, as
was the western third of Tolune Meadows,
and Tioga Pass. I arrived in Bishop at
6:45 PM, 290 mi and 6 hrs late, and called
Don Buser, the station manager, who met me
at the station and helped me set up my animals
in the animal room. He also issued me a set of

Curti,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo
Co., California.

May 31

4 days to various buildings on the station.
He said he didn't want me to move into
the station dormitory tonight, so he had me stay
at his home on Pa-we Lane, west Bishop.

June 1

Awoke at 7:00 AM, but was unable to
return to Research Station until 10:00 AM
this morning. There was much work to be
done today, for I have to return the car to
the University on Sunday (tomorrow, June 2).
I first cleaned up my living quarters, for they
were unused and dusty, in addition to being
dirty, then went into town to shop for
food and housekeeping items I had not
purchased late yesterday. Met Mr. Bure
at the gate as I was leaving, and he turned
the station's keys over to me. I
drove into town and did some shopping, then
explored for localities from which I might
collect Blackbush. I discovered that
Line Street heads W. out of Bishop and
climbs the Sierras. From about 4600' to
just over 6000' there is a blackbush
belt. The bush is at first low, then
average plant size increases, as does the
dominance of the plant community, until by
5500' it is almost exclusively blackbush.

Cutler
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop,
Inyo Co., California

June 1

This condition changes abruptly at 6000', where Coloquax is replaced by Larrea tridentata - antelope brush. I gathered plants to set up my animals and then drove to the locality 1 mi. W. of the station, near the Owens River (on W. side of river) where I knew saltmarsh to grow. Here I gathered saltmarsh and then drove to the sand dunes along the west edge of the river and collected sand for the animal cages. I returned to the station at dusk, made dinner, and proceeded to count and a research schedule and set my animals up on their various delay regimes - ending about 1:30 AM, Sunday, June 2. I

June 2.

awoke about 7:00 AM, and went to gather plants, and re-feed my animals. Then packed up to return the car. I wasn't able to leave before noon, so I had lunch and left at 1:00 PM, arriving in Bishop at 7:30 PM. I was impressed to see the amount of ice and snow that had vanished in the form of runoff from the Sierras just 2 days. Almost no ice remained on Tenaya Lake on June 2. I returned the car to the station and

Carter,
Blair
1984

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo Co., California

June 2

walked home, finally retiring at 11:00 AM. I

June 3

got up about 9:00 AM and began packing
to return to Bishop. I left about 1:00
PM, and arrived in Bishop at 7:30 PM.

I saw a marmot roadkill on the Tioga pass
road - so they are out at this date. I ordered
a driver to go after gathering blackbrush
at 6000' on the Flanigan grade on the
way into town. I then stopped for
Lantern's breakfast, collected Stygion, then
returned to the field station, after
eating, I fed the animals (a 2 hour process)
and went to bed at 12:00 midnight.

June 4.

Today I slept late and didn't really
get to the lab before 11:00 AM, then I
again went into town to get groceries for
the week and gather plant material.

I returned about 6:30 PM, made dinner
and weighed and fed the animals. The
animal room has been about 80-82°F at
night - from 4:00 PM till midnight - so
I turned up the air conditioner to try to
keep the temperature below 75°F. I
left the animal room at 11:15 PM and retired.

June 5

Today I woke up at 7:30 and checked the
animal room, it seems that the new setting

Cuth,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop,
Inyo Co., California

June 5

on the air conditions may be about right.
This morning I re-organized my research
charts and then caught up on my correspondence,
finally bringing my journal up to date in
the afternoon. It is now 3:00 PM, and
I am about to go plant collecting for the day.
Some conclusions and observations so far:

D. microps I am currently giving a seed only
diet as a blackberry only diet are losing
weight - 2 from the Kingston range on Atriplex
diet died, all but 2 others (one from our
Valley, one from Railroad Pass) are losing
weight on Atriplex. In fact all animals
except the controls with arctic lettuce and
the two Atriplex animals mentioned above are
losing between 1 and 5 g/day and
will not survive much longer if this
persists. I don't know how important
the high temperature of the animal room or the
effects of 1 mo. to 1 yr. captivity has been,
this remains to be seen. If T proves

Kenny wrong, in that many microps do
not recognize Atriplex as food at all.
It seems that seeds and succulent vegetation
are best for mountain microps. Also,
all 7 D. arizonae I have on Atriplex are

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo
Co., California.

June 5

losing weight rapidly, which contradicts
Faust's (1941, 1948) statements and
suggests he may have been mis-identifying
some of the animals he called O. arizonae.

Animal life seen to date: 5 starlings
around the field station - habitat, desert scrub,
mesquite brush, with scattered cottonwoods.

Lepus californicus come at night to
graze on the leaves at the station. Western
Kingbirds are very abundant and vocal in
the cottonwoods at the station; I have
seen 1 Magpie N. of Bishop; some
O. arizonae at the station, probably
Bullock's Oriole, a pair of Marsh
Hawks were seen over the river area
1 mi. west of the station, and an
unidentified hawk roosts around the
station, brown and white barred. I've
not seen it with my binoculars yet.

June 6.

This morning the Thermograph showed a
steady temperature throughout the
night. At yesterday's weighing, the
animals showed less of a weight loss, some
on a triple even gained some, so the
reduction in temperature seems to have
had an effect. Perhaps now I'll be able

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo Co., California.

June 6

gather data on live animals after all. One animal, #168, a female from The Kingston range who raised a litter in captivity was near death on a blackbrush diet. Since I moved #96 to a blackbrush diet, I decided to remove #168 and make her a control animal - if she recovers!; for her body temperature had started to fall and her reflexes were visibly slow.

June 7

Today was very windy and not too hot. The wind desiccated the animal room so I fear these marginal animals will have a hard time of it. I have begun to gather blackbrush from the 5700' level of the E. slope of the Sierra, for here it is larger and has very green sprigs of new growth. Some of the leaves on the older branches are turning yellow already, so this may be a precursor of leaf-drop. The temperature at night was cool, the overnight low in the animal room was 64°F.

June 8

The morning was still, but more wind is predicted for later in the day.

June 10

As of today the results are mainly encouraging. All animals, regardless of locality, loose weight on dry seeds. Of 11 on Atriplex five are dead and two

Cute,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain research station, Bishop, Inyo
Co., California.

June 10

are dying. Of the four maintaining weight, Three are from Atuplex habitat and one is from Wolf Hole. Of Eight animals on Blackhawk, only two are maintaining weight, one of 4 from Knighton Range and one of 4 from Wolf Hole. All others are starving on Atuplex. I am wondering if individual preference may not account for the differences in response to diet, rather than either habitat or heredity. Of The Original 64 animals, I do not expect more than 32 to reach the half way mark of this experiment in degradation.

Life at the station is rather routine, going out after plants in the afternoon, feeding and weighing animals at night. Last week the station manager was away, first at a first aid class, then to Berkeley. Now he has returned - with yet more surplus equipment - and sits in his office with nothing to manage, save checking the stations on White Mountain twice daily by Radio. Occasionally a shipment of animals is sent up the hill, but usually little goes on. More time should be spent upgrading our animal quarters here, and acquiring some now redundant

Cault,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo Co.,
California

June 10

Equipment at the lab - rather than still
more centrifuges.

June 12

Yesterday was a very hot day,
passing 100°F mark before
noon. However, by 4:00 PM a cloud
layer passed overhead and cooled things
considerably. On the way to
collect food for my captive K-rats,
my car broke down, refusing to run
at idle. I suspected this was due
to the perennial accelerator pump
problem, but, no, that was all right.
I also looked at the points, which
were dirty, and cleaning them and
the rotor fixed the problem. This
morning I rose at 5:45 AM, and
saw an adult male sparrow hawk
perched on the telephone pole outside
my door with a rodent in his
talons. From the tail configuration
and the size, it would have to have
been a Speotyto cunicularia in this
area - not unusual, for D. merriami
is probably the most abundant rodent
around. The immature hawk perched
on the same pole.

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo Co., California

June 17

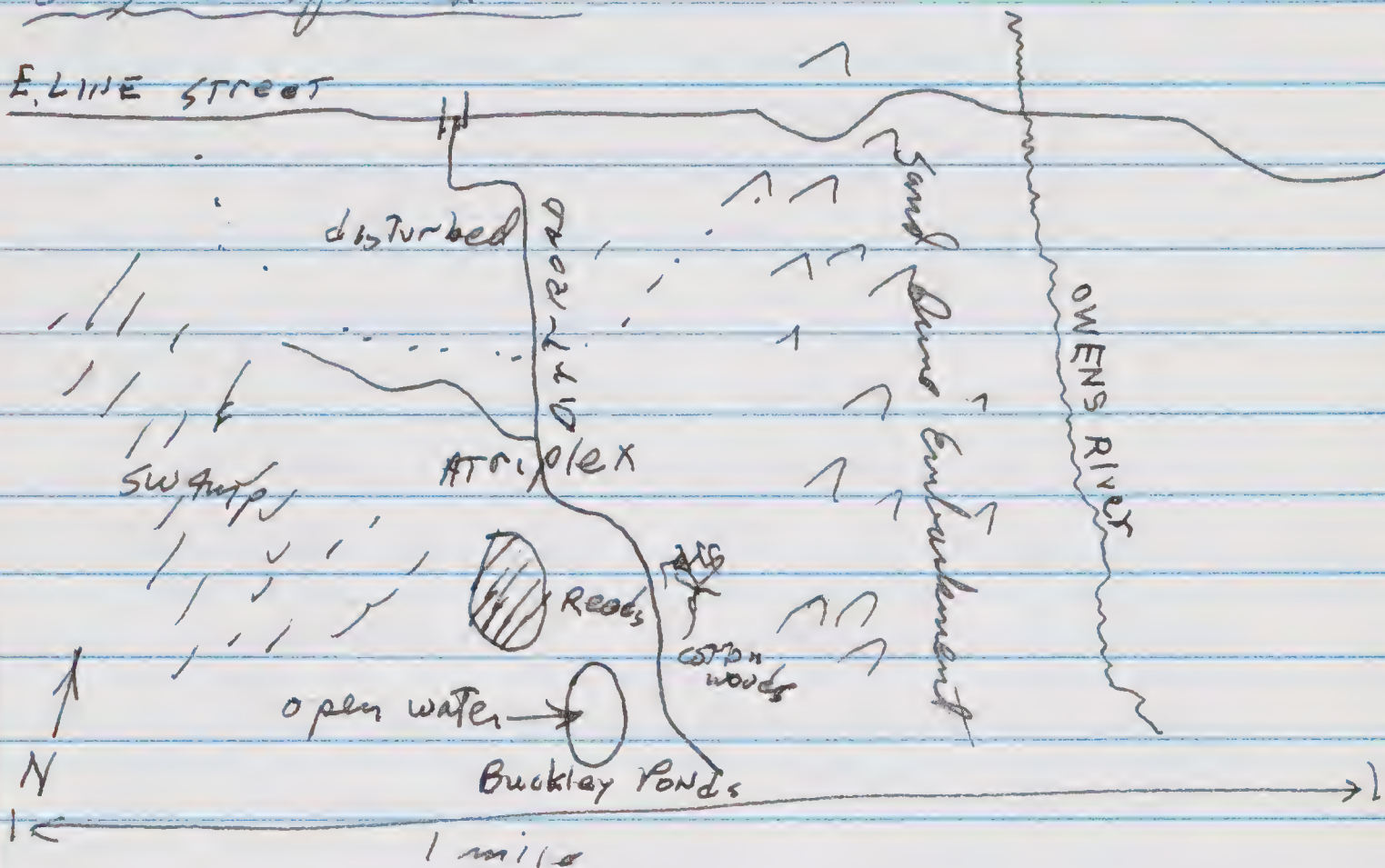
Today and yesterday have been very windy here, and the relative humidity in the animal room has fallen considerably as a result; it read 47% this morning. One of the young and the four adults surviving on Atriplex leaf diets exhibit the leaf shearing syndrome, as evidenced by sheared leaves in the cage bottoms. My cantals continue to gain weight. Some of the young on a seed + Atriplex diet are losing weight, but slowly. The mice on seed diets loose - I'm surprised most of them are still alive. Not much else has happened, other than following the daily routine of feeding the animals. The blackshush and Atriplex are both drying up, however, and the reduced water content of the leaves may place a limit on my experiments. Every day I see the pair of Marsh Wrens (♂ + ♀) around the Buckley Ponds (see map, next page). They soar to inspect me as I gather bushes. The marsh wrens center their activities on the area designated "Swamp" on the map, consisting mostly of reeds and low trees. I have not

Curtis
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mt. W. Research Station, Bishop, Inyo
Co., California.

June 17



seen a nest as such. The male flies farther East and North than does the female at this time of year.

June 21

This morning at 7:15, I searched for lizards as temporary food at the E. end of Line Street, but saw nothing. At 8:30 I returned to the 'ATripleX' area described above, and saw many side-blotched lizards. They proved well warmed up and extremely difficult to catch, running under the edge of a bush if you approached within 20 feet, and taking to the center of it if you came closer. The trunkleheads caught in brush margins entered natural cover, and many account for the high

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop,
Inyo Co., California.

June 21

density. I finally succeeded in catching 3, two of which were displaying on the same rock, hence were perhaps less wary of predation. I walked into the marsh bottom, and scared the ♀ out of Marsh Hawks off their roost (or nest). They circled and protested vocally my presence. I saw an Eastern Kingbird in the marsh bottom, larger than the western, with white on the tail tips, a conspicuous white throat and belly. The "checklist of birds of the Inyo National Forest", lists it as a rare migrant here, so it can occur. I did not see the red crown patch, being 100 yds away and looking up to the bird. After returning I placed the 3 lizards and a Peromyscus in the newly cleaned cage of the kangaroo. The snake - I assume deliberately - pinned the mouse to the corner of the aquarium and killed it by "construction" using the container wall as a brace. Every side-blotched lizard hopped up at and bit the wire mouse, so this morning I used a very sensitive black surgical throat noose, which was about the only

Cuth,
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mountain Research Station, Bishop, Inyo
Co. California

June 21 way I could catch these difficult lizards
last evening bats appeared over the parking
lot at 8:41 PM. Each night they do so about
1/2 hour after sunset, which, of course, has
been getting later these days. They are
larger than *Myotis*, but have a similar erratic,
harsh flight pattern.

July 4. The following young mesquites are
showing triple leaves, despite
lack of frost met. on in doing so, 157a,
168a, 156b, 168b.

July 8 This morning, at 5:45 A.M., I heard
a canary like warble, which I have
heard at lower alt least once before.
Looking out the window, I saw a
small flycatcher perched on the air
conditioner about 5 feet away, who
twice gave this "warble" of a dozen
notes, followed by a 2 note call. It
was Western Flycatcher size, with a
dark crest, but had a light breast
faintly streaked with brown and a
lighter, unstreaked throat. No wing
or back markings could be seen, and
the tail was dark. Song resembles
peter son's description of Beardless

Curt;
Blair
1974

Journal

White Mtn. Los. Sta., Bishop, Inyo Co., California

July 8

Flycatcher, but looks like *F. Vermilliana* from Peterson's illustration.

St. George, Washington Co., Utah.

October 29

I left Northridge at 7:30 AM in the morning and drove northeast along I-15 towards Las Vegas. The weather was sunny and clear, some wind, and I made good time (- if 55 mph can be called good) arriving in Las Vegas at 1:00 PM. I had lunch at Alladin's - a bargain at \$1.75, then left for St. George at 2:30 PM. Arrived Tex at 5:00 PM (6:00 PM, mt. std. time) and got gas, only to find that my car was losing water rapidly.

Escaping from the engine. Inspection showed the water pump to be leaking. (Later tests confirmed the bearing was no longer retaining water). Although the car didn't run extremely hot, I lost my antifreeze, so had to remain overnight in St. George until I

October 30

could buy another water pump. Luckily an Auto Parts store did stock one. There is no AMC dealer in St. George. It was 11:00 before I completed the job. Cost \$22.00 for pump, gasket compound, and anti-freeze. By 12:30 I arrived at Soper's to shop, then drove south to ^{10 mi. N} Wolf Hole, arriving about 2:00. I set up the tent and unloaded the car, then taking 'til 4:00. The weather was rainy from Las Vegas East.

Canti,
Blair
1974

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

October 31.

It rained all afternoon and night of the 29th, rained lightly on the night of the 30th, and is overcast and threatening so far on the 31st. Hardly the ideal weather to Trop. Temperatures are "uniform" - about 50°F day, no colder than 40°F at night. A "Pitot" helicopter flew over Northbound at 1:30 PM yesterday, southbound about 3:00 PM. I'm not sure who operates it, but at least they saw my camp. About a dozen ranch trucks (2 1/2 ton stake bed) pass by each day. While it wasn't too windy yesterday, the wind is picking up today, coming from the south, as is usual at Wolf Hole. I found two mosquitos in the tent last night, one of which had fed off of me. A small herd of 5 cattle visited me yesterday, as did a lone horse. None were afraid of humans. I tried to feed the horse a carrot, he ate a bit then walked off, having satisfied his curiosity. There aren't enough hours of daylight these fall days to accomplish much per day. It began raining fairly heavily today at 12:30 PM. The weather forecast calls for another storm to come in tomorrow and give rain thru Sunday. Other news told of two convicts who escaped from the St. George jail yesterday evening. An All Saints Bulletin has been

Curtis,
Blair
1974

Journal

October 31

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona
issued.

November 1

As promised, it rained heavily during the night. The temperature was 49°F in the morning, with almost 100% Rel. Humidity.

There is a heavy, low overcast with more rain predicted over the weekend. I took a hike on a road leading west, saw evidence of "strip prospecting" - running a bulldozer over ridge tops, hoping to uncover a valuable mineral deposit. I turned south about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from camp to climb a mesa. Had to cross Mulecase Wash, about 50-75' deep with nearly vertical walls. Found an area along a ravine with moss (?) or lichen about $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" high in tufts. Looked nearby for amphibious under rocks, but found none. Now I am debating whether to stay here or move on - in view of continued stormy conditions. As with my experience last year at White mtn. Res. Sta., the first storms of the season hit about the first week of November. Rain continued with intermittent showers during the day. The Forecast was for "Winter Storm Warning" with 4-6" snow at higher elevations. I broke camp and headed into St. George, and called my wife, Donna, who advised that it cleared in

Curtis,
Blair
1975

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

November 1

The Boy area after their storm and she recommended I wait still longer for the weather to clear. It rained very heavily at night.

November 2

The day dawned with a clear patch of sky above but a storm to the north. Fog quickly moved in, covering the area by 8:00 am. Forecast still for rain and snow today and tomorrow. It feels cooler today, 8:00 am temp = 41°F

1975

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nevada

March 6

Left Berkeley at 7:10 am, driving East on I-80 to Reno, then East on US 50 and Nev. 2 over canal summit to arrive at this locality at 2:30 p.m. There were showers and snow flurries over Donner Pass, but chains were not required. It is stormy here and the ground is moist. Temperature in the 40's. at 4:00 a snow shower began, but it doesn't look as though it will last too long. There is some sign of rodent activity (i.e. open burrows with fresh soil about) but not too much. The saltbush here has not sent out fruiting bracts yet, the vegetation still giving all appearances of winter.

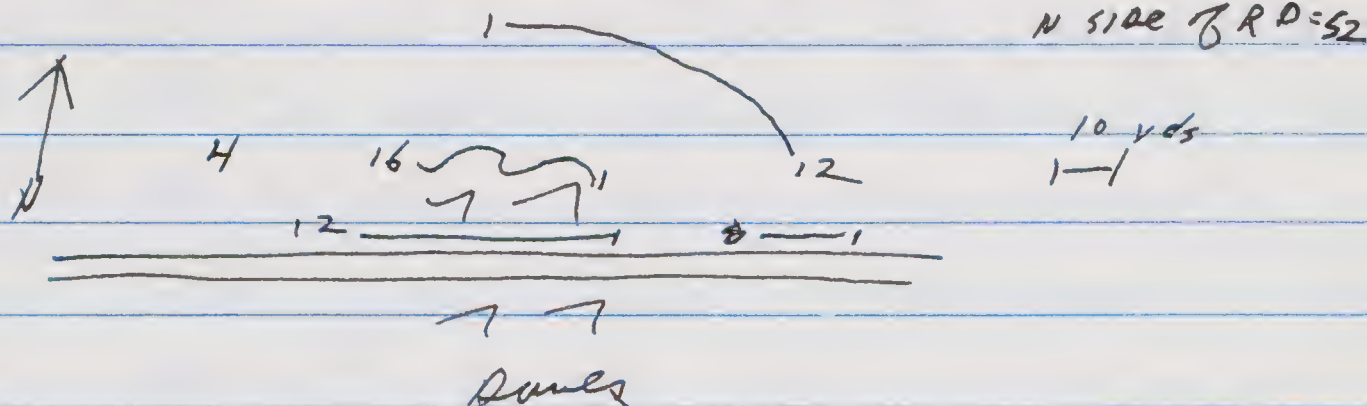
1975

Conte,
Blair

Journal

2 mi. W. Railroad Pass, Lander Co., Nevada

March 6



12:00 - 1:00 am Trap run. Temp -4°C ,
3 ♂, 5 ♀ D. microps, 2 D. arditii, 1 Peromyscus,
2 Onychomys, 1 Microdipodops. N. side
of Road more productive.

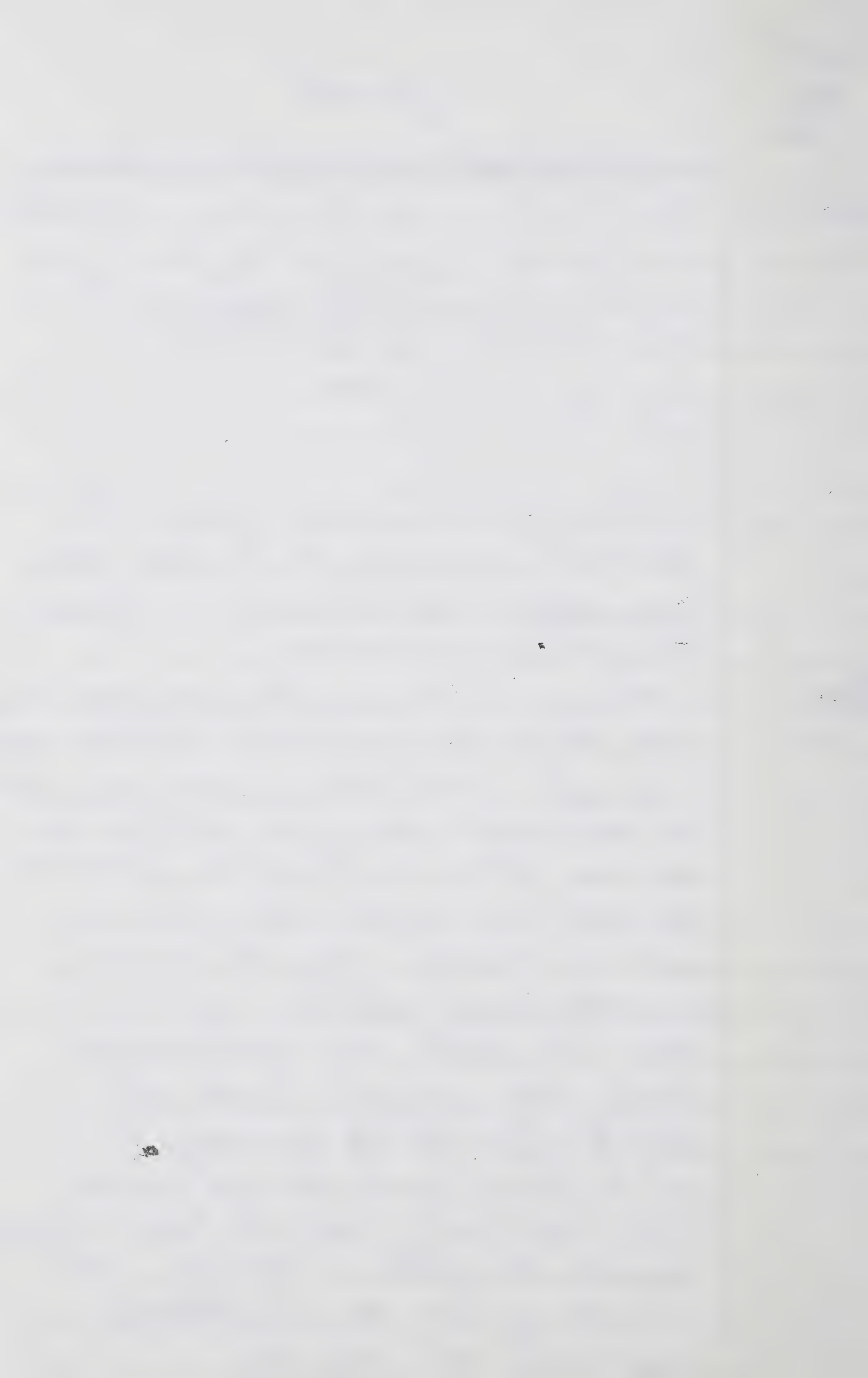
March 7

Morning (6:30 am) Trap run produced
1 Onychomys (no-capture), 1 ♂ D. microps,
2 D. arditii, and 3 Peromyscus maniculatus.

There was a cloud cover from 4:00 am on.
Low was -4°C , up to -2°C at 4:00
am, $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$ at 9:00 am. The Kangaroo

were also taken 100 yds N. of car,
in closely grazed steppe, with no
"sand" or gravel, but hard packed
alkali clay around. bushes all
about 4" high. Terribly overgrazed.

One ♀ - The 75 g one, died in the car,
119 Traps set. Left @ 9:40 - 42886
arrived at Big Lake 3:00 pm, met
G. J. Kenagy and Geo. Bartholomew at
trap site at trap 168.



Curt;
Blair
1975

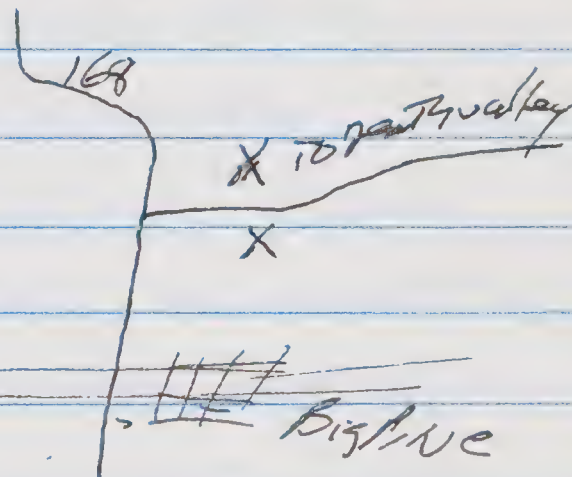
Journal

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

March 8

The following mounds were taken in the line of 250

- 359 59.2 folding aluminum Stomach Liner
416 ^{rel} 56.9 Traps set by Kenney and
419 ^{water 3 to near 25} 65.6 Bartholomew or follows
422 63.0 ^{rel}
424 55.7
426 ^{rel} 59.5
428 58.8 ^{rel}
429 57.7
430 ^{rel} 59.2 395
431 ^{rel} 63.3



March 9

left Big Pine at 9:10, 43160. The
Traps were run at 9:00 pm, with many
of *D. microps* (about 15) a few (10 or), some
(6) *D. pulchrius*, 4 *Oryzomys*, 1 *P.*
maniculatus being taken. Habitat, fine
sand in dunes 2-3' high grass to
distriflex, sarcobatus, sage. The traps
were set in a meandering line, at
the bases of bushes, about 6-7
paces apart. No effort to look for
burrows. Bird seed on bait. Arrived
Big Pine at 3:00 pm.

Conte,
Flora
1975

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co, Arizona.

March 10

Arrived at 6:00 pm P.D.S.T. (7:00 mountain time)

Need more time in future to set traps.

Reset traps at 12:00 pm. Caught about as many D. merriami as microps this time, about 2X microps ♂♂ or ♀♀, 7 or 8 ♀♀ and about 20 ♂♂, about 20 merriami, 6 Perognathus sp, 4 deer mice, another 4 Perognathus sp, 2 Neotoma lepida. About 50% success overall, would have been 75% if all traps were set at complex ex.

Conte,
Blair
1975

Journal

1 1/4 mi. NNE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, 4,750 ft., Riverside Co. California

March 22

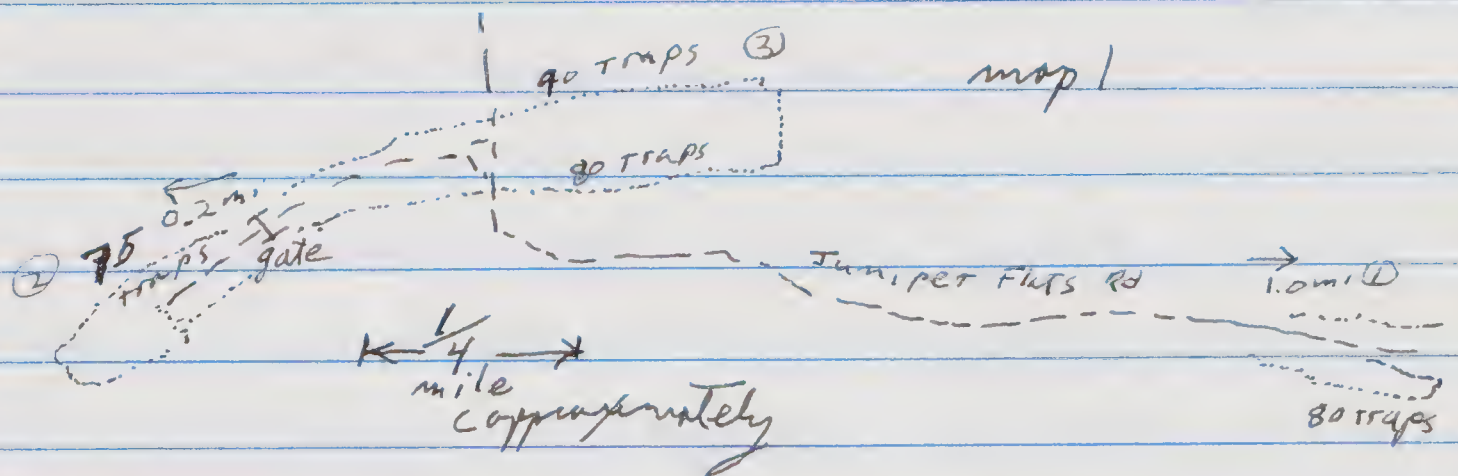
Left Los Angeles at 8:05 am in light rain, driving east on I-10, arriving at monument Headquarters in 29 miles at 11:35. Here we were quickly issued a key to the wire across Turner flats Road and proceeded to the road, thence three miles west to the turnoff to stubby springs. We then drove 2/10 mi. on this road and camped at the turn-around. The weather was cool, clear, and windy. On the way up Joshua tree was abundant, juniper common and full of berries and we just entered the Piñon zone at 4700 ft. The most important low bush at stubby springs parking area was blackbrush, although *Euroglossum* was present, as were many annual grasses, already drying up. The road up to the springs parking lot had passed through an area of *Atriplex canescens*, *Lycium* and *Tetradymia*, with some *Yucca* (*tridentata*). This being about 12 miles East of camp. We set a line of 80 traps here, as there was much rodent activity. Right around camp the terrain was cut by numerous small washes and it did not show much rodent activity. The flat beginning 100 yds N and E looked to

Carter,
Blair
1975

Journal

1/4 mi. NE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree
National Monument, Riverside Co., California

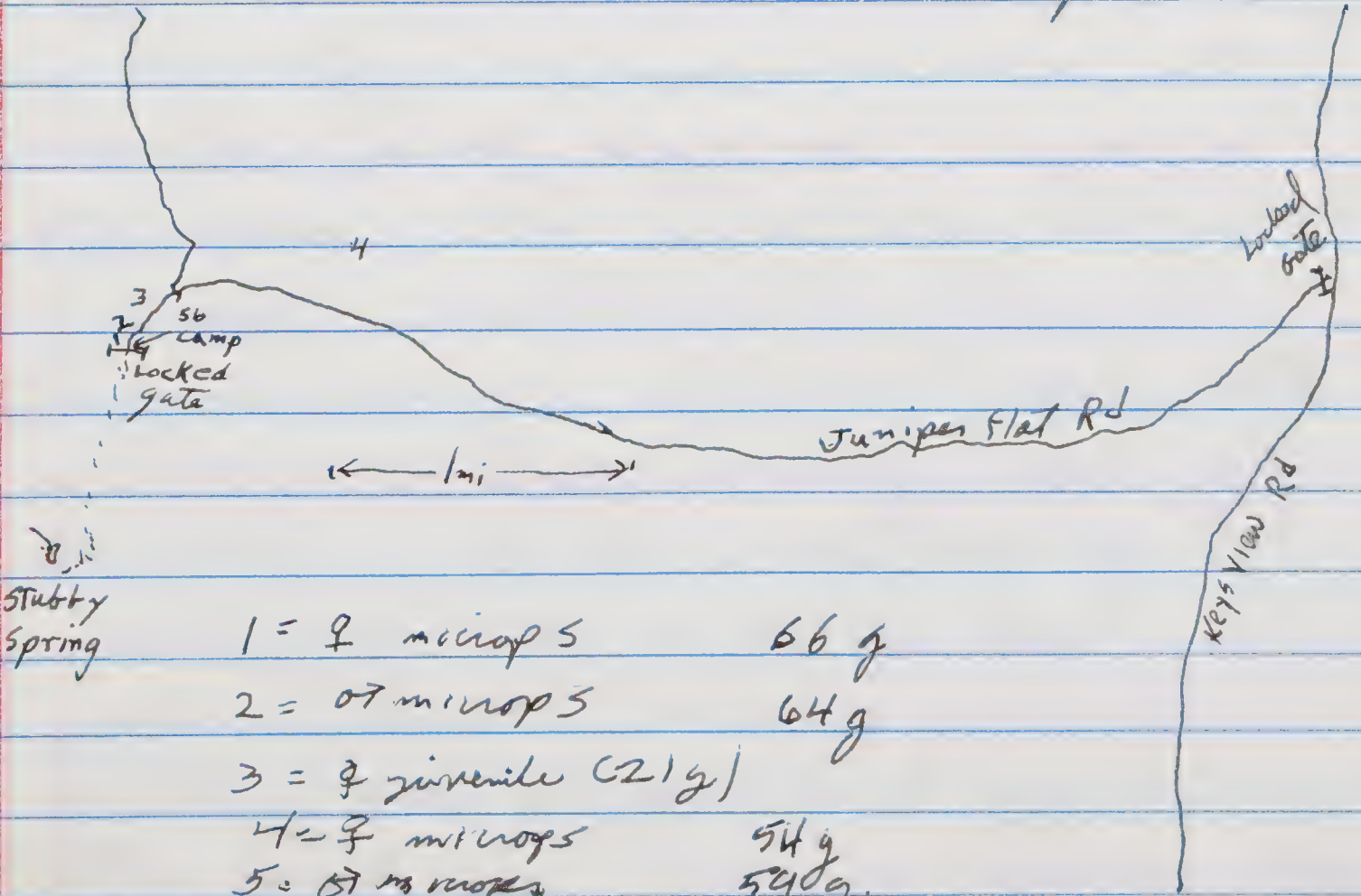
March 22 have more rodent activity than the
hilly area descending to the west of camp,
but we will trap both since the mammal
sign to the east may be Dipodomys deserti.



Traps set as illustrated above. 10:pm sun. Site 1 =
1 *D. merriami*, 1 *C. leucurus*; site 2 = 0, site 3 = 5
D. merriami. All *D. merriami* are OT OT.

Juniper Flats

Map 2



March 23

Stubby
Spring

1 = ♀ microsp 5	66 g
2 = ♂ microsp 5	64 g
3 = ♀ juvenile (21 g)	
4 = ♀ microsp 5	54 g
5 = ♂ microsp	54 g
6 = ♀ microsp	44 g

Cuth,
Blair
1975

Journal

1 1/4 mile Stubby Spring, Joshua Tree National Monument,
Riverside Co., Calif.

March 23

Plants in area of head of stubby spring trail (on south west end juniper flats).

Pinon Pine (P) *Purshia Tendentata* *Ephedra*
juniper (J) *Nolina* *GRAYIA SPINOSA*, *Cholla*
Scrub Oak (SO) *Atriplex canescens* (few, east end of flat).
Joshua Tree (JT) *Eriogonum* ssp.

Blackbrush (B) *Manzanita*, annual grasses, bunchgrasses

On the morning trap run line 1 produced 30
D. merriami, 1 *Perognathus truei* and 1 *Perognathus* sp.
line 2 produced 4 *D. merriami*, 3 *P. truei* and
2 *Neotoma lepida*. line 3, the longest line,
which transected several different vegetational
and soil associations, produced 32 *D.*
merriami 6 *D. microps*, 1 *Oryzomys*. See map 1

Of the 6 *D. microps* caught, all were taken
in the Coleogyne-juniper association, with
much hard packed gravelly-sand separating
the bushes. 3 were adult ♀♀ of 66, 54, and 44
g. weight, 1 was a 2-3 week old ♀, eyes open,
weight 20 or 21 g., and 2 were males with
scrotal testes, weights 64, 59 g. All but
the ♂♂ were released at the trap they
were taken at. The 66 g ♀ was almost surely
pregnant, the others were in reproductive
condition. Low Temperature at night was
1°C, windy from 1:00 a.m. on. Capture sites

Canti,
Blair
1975

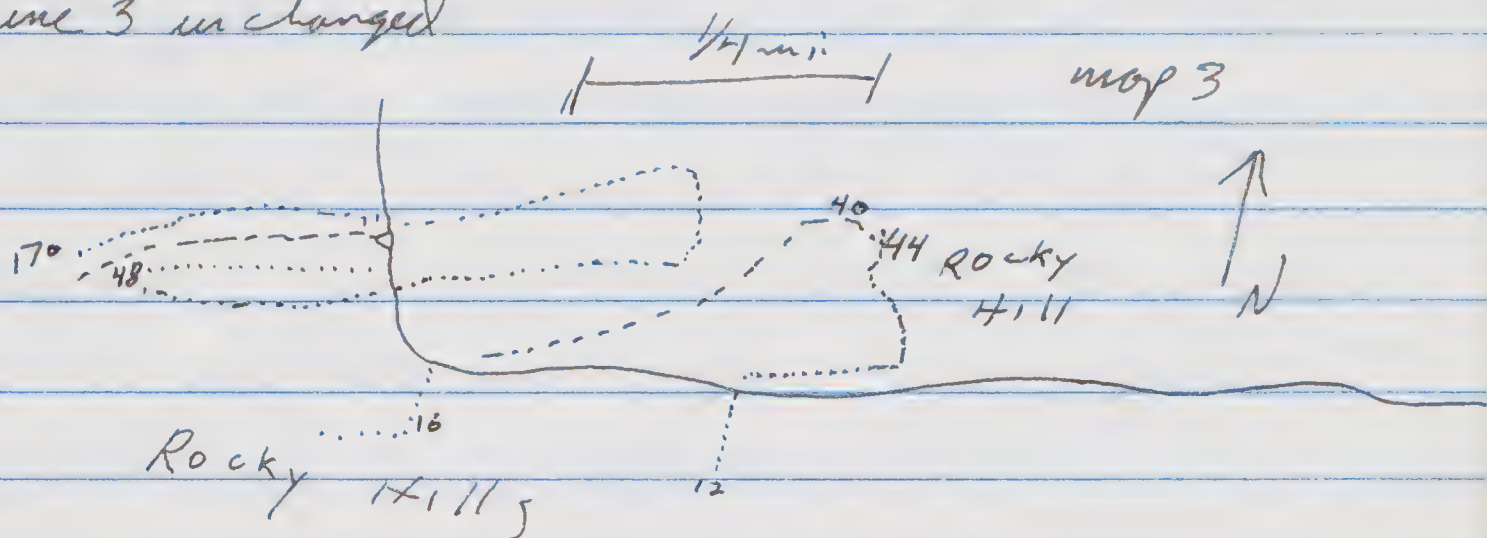
Journal

1 1/4 mi. NNE stubby Springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co., California.

March 23

indicated on map 2. about noon we pulled up all traps at sites 1 and 2 for re-location about site 3. Traps were placed about 3:00-4:00 pm as follows:

Line 3 unchanged



The area line 3 (map 2) is set in on the west side of Juniper Flats road passes through a finer sand with a red oxidized top surface. Here *D. merriami* leads to the exclusion of almost all rodents. We are setting out 330 traps per night. (116 from MVE and 200+ from UCLA). I have taken both color slides and B+W photos of the trapping area. Saw a *Spermophilus beecheyi* today, and several *Lepus californicus* and *Eutamias amoenus* were sighted. Birds seen include Turkey vulture, Red Tailed Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Mountain Bluebird (pair building nest in Joshua Tree hole near camp), Larks Jay, Raven, Red-shafted Flicker. Jim Kenney says he

Curtis
Blair
1975

Journal

1 1/4 mi. NW. Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree
National Monument, Riverside Co., California.

March 23

Heard and/or saw Bush-tits and Plain Titmouse as well. Jim Kenagy also offered leaves of Atriplex confertifolia and Coleogyne ramosissima to the two males we saved. Both ate Coleogyne leaves readily. One ignored Atriplex but the other went through what Kenagy describes as a shaking motion with the leaves. The high temperature today was 13°C and the wind has tapered off most of the day to 0-5 mph.

March 24

Temperature at 6:00 am was 7°C . No wind all night. an owl called persistently from 4:30-5:00 am. a 9 syllable call --- repeated at 4-10 sec. intervals. In the morning 1003 produced 5 more micropes and 3 additional were caught on the N. side of juniper flats Road about 200 yds E. of the intersection w/ Stubby Springs trail, this on the slopes of the flat where Coleogyne re-appears with juniper mixture. One #6 ♀ was recaptured. The new arrivals were

#7 ♀ 60 g - same trap as #3 juv.

8 ♂ N. end of Rd 61 g

9 ♀ 5 " " 59 g

10 ♂ 5 " " 61 g

Cuth,
Blair
1975

Journal

1/4 mi. NNE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree
National Monument, Riverside County,
California.

March 24

11 ♀ S side of Rd 51g

12 ♀ E edge flat 56g

13 ♀ E " " 56g

14 ♂ E " " 63g

In addition 35 D. merriami, and 1 P. truei
were taken on line #3 and 6 Merriam +

1 H. lepidus 50g juncos flats Rd; on
E edge of flat took also 21 D. merriami and
2 Perognathus and 1 P. maniculatus.

All ♀ were weighed and reproductive
condition noted then released on the spot.

Males 8 and 10 were returned to their
capture sites and released later, and

of No. 14 was saved to complete the
sample of 3 ♂ authorized for this trapping
period. It seems that this population
of D. microps is most abundant in the

Coloquintidaes-juncos association on both
sides of the Road to Stubby Springs from
the junction w/ Juncos Flats Road to the
locked gate some 2/10 mi West, however
it also occurs in similar habitat some
200 yds E. of the above mentioned intersection
where this floral association again becomes
dominant. Further exploratory trapping is
see October 3, 1975 for continuation of this trip's Journal

Blair
Conte
1975

Journal

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

April 23

I left Berkeley at 8:45 a.m. and drove to ⁴⁷⁷⁴⁵ Big Pine via I 80, U.S. 50, the Kingsburg grade, and U.S. 395. This route is about 350 miles. I arrived about 4:30 p.m., still in time to set traps. I set 117 10" non-folding Sherman live traps, half on each side of the Wacahn, Saline Valley road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. of its junction with Rt. 168. It was overcast in Berkeley, and was supposed to be windy in the desert. On the contrary, it is fine spring weather in the Owens Valley, the temperature ~~reaching~~ reaching 71°F yesterday. The nights seem fairly warm, about 45°F at lowest. There was a nearly full moon. I caught the following:

April 24

1 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 4 *Perognathus* *conspicillatus*, 1 orange-brown *Perognathus*, 9 *D. microps*, 25 *D. microps*, including 13 ♂, 9 adult ♀ and 3 juvenile ♀. Many were quite wet from condensation, indicating they had been in the traps most of the night. I lost the heaviest and most promising ♀, so have 8 animals for my night's work. It is difficult to tell if they are lactating. I was not able to express milk from any ♀'s nipples, but at least two were the right weight to be

Cuti,
Blair
1975

Journal

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

April 24.

Summary of trapping results as follows:

9 *Dipodomys merriami*; 25 *Dipodomys microps*
[13 ♂, 12 ♀]; 4 *Perognathus longimembris*,
1 *Perognathus maniculatus*, 1 *Onychomys leucogaster*.

Many microps were met in traps, indicating
activity early in the evening.

April 25

Summary of trapping results: 7 *Dipodomys*
merriami; 22 *Dipodomys microps* [12 ♂, 8 ♀,
2 ?]; 7 *Perognathus longimembris*, 2 *Onychomys*
leucogaster, 2 *Ammospermophilus leucurus*.

6 of 8 ♀ *D. microps* were juveniles

10 mi. N Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 26

Last night was quite cold, Temperature at
5:30 am being -1.5°C [29°F]. Very
good capture rate in 100 folding pheno-
line traps. Trapping results as follows:

16 *Dipodomys merriami*; 24 *D. microps*
[16 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀], 1 *Perognathus*
parvus, 4 *Neotoma lepida*, 3 *Perognathus*
longimembris, 1 *Onychomys leucogaster*?

Conte.
Blair
1975

Journal

2 mi. E. Big Bend, Inyo Co., California
April 24. I sat at / off with only 7 animals who
may give birth, I must + stay here another
night. I stayed last night at the rest area
at the intersection of 385 and 168, a most
unsatisfactory camp. This morning I
found a campground nearly vacant about 3/4 mi.
West of Big Bend, called Baker Creek
campground. It is a riparian area of willows
along a stream side. I saw Bewick Wrens,
a ♀ Black-headed Grosbeak, 2 Belted Kingfishers,
a Hutton(?) Vireo here in the morning. Quite
a pleasant find. Also seen: White-crowned sparrow
(abundant), Black-bellied magpie, common crow, western
Kingbird, Green Heron (♂), Yellow-rumped Warbler
(Audubon variety), heard = Black-throated Sparrow? The
Sora Rail seems to be resident in the reeds and
other vegetation around the periphery of a 20 x 60
foot cow pond. Seen again at 5:20 p.m.,
about 2:00 p.m. The wind began blowing, and
the sky became partly cloudy. I will attempt
to run my trap lines after dark tonight,
since most mice seemed to come out early.
Saw an empydonax flycatcher here as well.

September 5 Highland Range, Lincoln Co., Nevada
Drove from Los Angeles to Las Vegas, Nevada,
then north on highway 93 through Oak Springs
to the town of Caliente, then north to

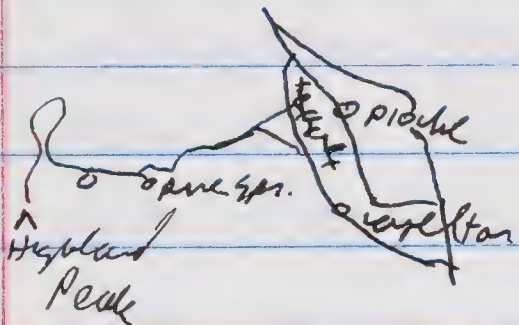
Cantu,
Alan
1975

Journal

Highland Range, Lincoln Co., Nevada

September 5

The Carlton Munit Road. (see map) and
notes of May 17, 1972.



Arrived near fork, but walked
to Cannon Spr., there met some

people who came to gather a

truckload of ponderosa pine lumber for winter fuel!

We only saw them taking dead trees, but they
may someday lumber out the few pines left here.

In the morning I saw Piñon Jays and
Clark Nutcracker's flying above in the
cañon. We drove up to the top of Highland
Peak. Saw an Am. Westie and a Sharp-shinned
Hawk on the way up, as well as a Green-tailed

Toucan. Returned to Cannon Spr. and saw

4 or more Broad-tailed Hummingbirds in the
wild rose near the springs. Left for Cloner

mits after lunch. Drove E. out S. from Cohente
to Barclay, then followed BLM signs towards

"East Pass", arrived at Quaking Aspen springs
about 5:00 p.m. Many cow-droppings about,
nearly covering the ground in places. Walked
S and E on road and mined at old lumber pile
about 7:00 p.m. The following day we walked

and drove around the Ponderosa Pine covered
sally just S of East pass. Saw many

Empidonax Flycatchers, also Mountain
Chickadees, White-breasted Nuthatches, Townsend

Guthrie
Blair
1975

Journal

1 mi. NW Sawmill Peak, Lower Mts, Lincoln Co., Nevada

September 7

warblers and Grace's Warblers, as well as many flycatchers. Left for Caliente by taking the south, (= left) turn at Sheep Spring, and arrived after passing over a series of Union canned flats. Returned to Los Angeles by way of Las Vegas.

September 12

Breen Co. 7,000 ft, Kawich Mts, Nye Co, Nevada
Donna and I left Los Angeles at 7:00 am and drove to Tonopah via Bishop, stopping to see Tom Hedberg at the WARS. We arrived at the meadow above the Breen Ranch after dark.

September 13

Walked east into Kawich Range from Breen Ranch. Saw little bird life, but found complete skeleton of a horse, probably a Mustang. We saw a herd of mustangs on the divide in the evening a group of 7 came to Breen meadow to graze, much unnerved by our presence. We set out 100 traps along the meadow and the creek on the north edge or far down on Breen Ranch. I saw a "humus complex" in dry soil about 50 yds W. of the Ranch House, near the old canal. It was in the middle of a field of sagebrush with a few scattered rabbit brush about. The next morning we caught one Dryobates merops

September 14

Curtis,
Blair
1975

Journal

September 14

Breen Lake, Hood St., Hawthorn Mtn., Nye Co., Nevada
at this mound. Of course this was essentially
a pure sage community, with no Atlix
around for miles. We drove down to Silverton,
then returned to Hwy 6, drove East then south
on RT. 25, stopping to look at the obsidian
deposits on Sand Springs Lake, Pecos valley,
then returned to Las Vegas by way of Jan Vago.
our trap lines also yielded 2 Perognathus
parvus, 30 Perognathus maculatus and one
Perognathus trui

September 19

10 mi. N. w. of Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

Cuth.
Blair
1975

Journal

(4 mi. NNE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co., California)

March 24

needed in this vegetational association is surrounding areas to determine the limits of the population. While not nearly as abundant as *Merionis*, it is found regularly in the correct habitat around juniper flats, at least in the southern borders of the flats, on the gravelly slopes where *Calceogone* (perhaps the critical factor) is dominant. We caught 14 individuals, probably less than 50% of the population in the habitat we sampled. The entire population size, in all areas of suitable habitat, may be very large, especially if it occurs in the *Calceogone* on the slopes north of juniper flats.

October 3

Left Los Angeles at 6:40 a.m., driving with Luis Lester of Los Angeles to Mus. of Nat History (in his car). Arrived at 29 Palms by 10:00 a.m., via old Warner Spr. Road. At 1:00 p.m., met park Superintendent Homer Rouse, talked for 45 min. He seemed friendly on the surface, but uninformed and resentful of our presence, dwelling on past abuses and cautioning us on our activities. He seemed ignorant of the many letters I have sent dealing with this population of Kangaroo Rats. I am left with the impression that his function is that of a police chief, administering

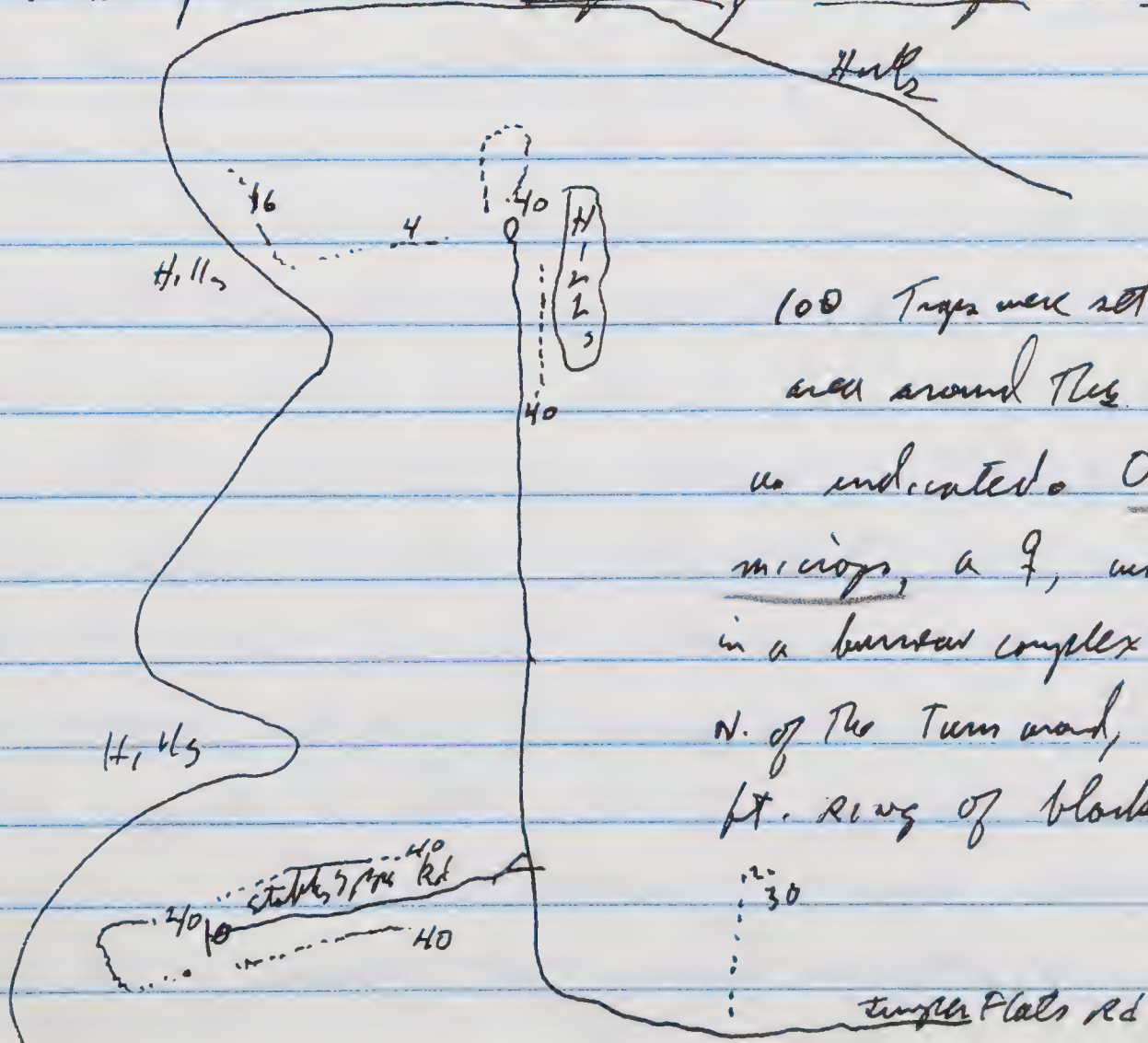
Canti,
Blein
1975

Journal

1 1/4 mi. NNE Stubby Springs Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co, California

October 3

a desert precinct, with no concern for or understanding of the fauna or flora under his charge. He even was ignorant of the existence of Miller and Stebbins' back on the vertebrates of Joshua Tree Nat. Mon. I conclude that factual arguments on the merit of scientific research within the monument are totally wasted on this man, which seems a pity, since it is the unique flora and fauna that the monument was created to preserve and study! We then drove to Juniper Flats, arriving about 2:30 p.m., and surveyed the area at the terminus of Juniper Flats Road, about 0.9 mi. North of the intersection with Stubby Springs Road, for habitat favorable to Dipodomys microps. - see map.



100 Traps were set in the area around the Turn around as indicated. One P. microps, a ♀, was taken in a burrow complex 100 yds N. of the Turn around, in a 5x10 ft. ring of blackbrush.

Cault,
Blairstown
1975

Journal

October 4

1 1/4 mi. NNE Stubby Springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co., California

There was no moon and min. Temp. was about 7°C.
In the 100 traps 0.9 mi. N. of the intersection,
we caught - in addition to the 1 Dipsosaurus dorsalis
mentioned - 23 D. merriami, 1 Gerrhonotus
torridus, 3 Neotoma lepida, 3 Perognathus
truei, and 1 P. boylii (?). In the 150
traps set along Stubby Springs Road we
caught 6 D. microps (5 of which released, and 1
9) 30 D. merriami; 3 Perognathus formosus,
3 Perognathus truei. The D. microps seemed
most abundant in the areas of hard packed
gravelly soil paralleling the Stubby Springs Road
between the Turnaround and the intersection.
There is much blackbrush habitat on the slopes
of the mountains north of Jumper Flat, but no
traps were set here as it is $\approx 3/4$ mi. from road's
end. The one specimen caught near road's end
indicates the presence of the species here, but the
soil is sandy and this is probably less
favorable habitat for the species than the one on
the southern extreme of the flat. Jan Lester ran
the 30 traps near camp (productive of 4 of our 7 microps)
at 9:30 pm and found D. merriami but no D. microps.
This suggests a later activity period for the
species. Piñon and especially juniper berries are
abundant, covering the ground beneath the bushes.

Couti,
Blair
1975

Journal

1/4 mi. NNE stubby springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co. California.

October 4

at this time of year. The catch of the night of October 4 was as follows: 27 Dipodomys merriami, 4 Dipodomys microps, 6 Perognathus truei, 2 P. boylii (?), 3 Perognathus formosus, 1 Onychomys torridus, and 1 Amurosternonaphus leucurus. Six of the D. microps were taken in the lines leading east from camp; five of these were from the south edge of the blackbrush flat, near a dry arroyo into a gully system some 50 yds south of the road to stubby springs. One young ♀ was taken the 2nd arroyo from camp (20 yds away) on the north side of the road. Two D. microps, both ♂♂, were taken in 50 traps set 200 yds east of the intersection of stubby springs Road and Turpin's Road. One male was similar to a male caught there Oct. 3rd, and I am assuming this a re-capture. Of the 4 caught, 4 were ♂♂, 4 ♀♀. I suspect two were re-captures, the other 6 were not previously caught (obviously, since all ♀♀ of Oct 3rd were saved, all 4 ♀♀ of Oct. 4 must be new captures. D. microps is consistently present in the blackbrush area near camp, and

Curtis,
Blair
1975

Journal

1 1/4 mi. NNE - stable springs, Joshua Tree National Monument, Riverside Co., California.

October 5

is sparsely distributed over the remainder of Jumper Flat. It occupies conspicuous narrow "complexes", in a raised hillside 1 to 1 1/2 ft. high, often topped by an encircling coleoptera. Usually 12 to 20 entrances 4 to 6 cm. wide, cross such a complex. When such a complex is located, chances are better than 50/50 that a D. microps will be caught there. This is similar to the situations in the Kingston Range and the mountains of Mohave Co., Arizona, and differs from "lowland" forms of D. microps such as occur in the Owens Valley.

Conte,
Blair
1975

Journal

2.0 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

October 17.

Left Los Angeles about 9:00 A.M. and drove North to Big Pine on Route 14 and 395, arriving about 2:30 pm. Set up camp at Baker Creek camp ground, $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. W. of Big Pine, arrived to set traps at 6:00 pm. Sun set at 5:40, but it remained light for some time.

Set a "grid" of 6 lines, 4 lines of 18 traps and 2 lines of 14 traps, at 10 m. intervals. 100 traps in all. Moon is nearly full. Daytime Temperature in the mid-70's, the nights are in the mid-30°F's. Overcast much of the night. Began pulling up traps at 7:20.

October 18

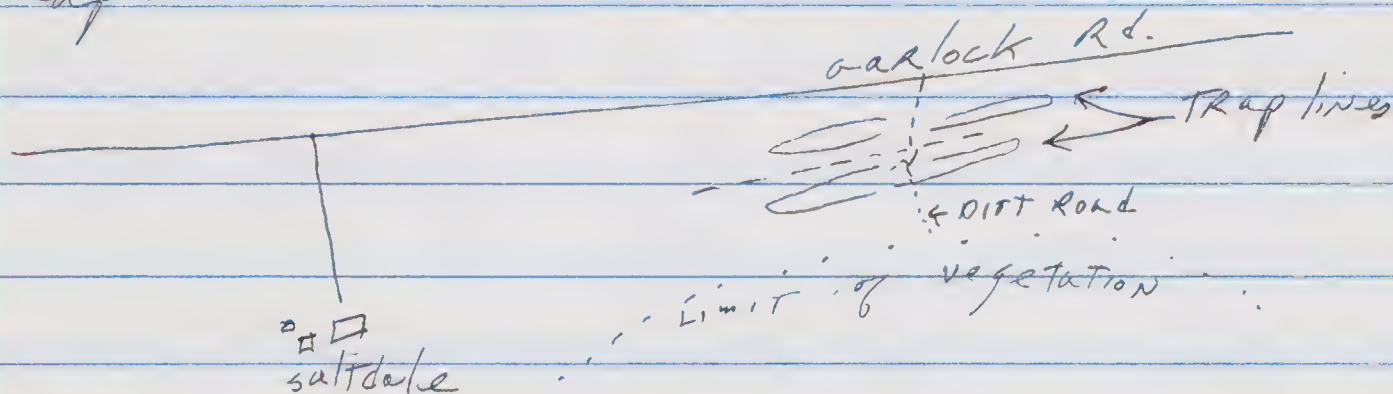
Catch: 1 Scaphiopus deserti (marked), 3 D. merriami (1 marked); 9 D. microps (4 marked); 2 Oryzomys torridus (marked), total 15 animals, 12 marked from my trapping of September 26-27. As compared to that date, there is little overall change in species composition. Returned at 5:10 pm and re-set my grid of 100 traps. It is cooler and windier today, will probably be clear tonight.

Curtis,
Blair
1976

Journal

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. W. Randsburg, Kern Co, California.

January 24 Left Berkeley at 9:40 a.m. in company of my wife, Donna. Drove south on I-5, Turning west onto Hwy 58 at Oakesfield, Thence north on ^(cal 14) ~~US-395~~ to Mohave. Turned East again on The Sparrows Road, and drove $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. past The Road to Salt Lake. Here a dirt road headed onto Koken Dry Lake bed, and we drove about 70 yards off the highway and camped. - see map:



This locality is as described to me by Lon Lester of Los Angeles Co. Museum, "in salt marsh between bare ground and creosote bush belt." Arriving at about 5:00 p.m., we set out 4 loops of 40 traps each, in each quadrant formed by the dirt crossroads, the long axis of the boxes running parallel to the road. Daytime weather was clear (except for haze blowing in through Tehachan pass, but otherwise sunny), temperatures reaching the mid-60° F. range. The habitat was Alkali-grass, with a grade into creosote bush scrub as one progressed from the lake. *Atriplex confertifolia* was the dominant plant, growing

auth,
Hos
1976

Journal

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. w. Randsburg, Kern Co, California

January 24

To 3 ft in height in places, with much hard packed ground in between. The soil was mixed alkali-hard pan and sand, one factor being more important here, the other there. Occasionally we would come across "burrow" complexes, often elevated in a ring of leafless bushes.

These are reminiscent of D. microps burrows in Arizona. The traps were baited with wild bird mix.

Shortly after nightfall the temperature dropped rapidly to 40°, then below freezing. at 1:30 am I checked

January 25

Traps, the temperature being -3°C. I caught 6 D. microps and 4 D. merriami on this run, being finished at 3:30, -7°C.

at 6:30 I ran the traps again, at -9°C, and caught 6 D. merriami and 1 D. microps.

Total catch consisted only of two species, 7 D. microps and 10 D. merriami.

The former seemed to concentrate its activity in the first half of the evening, whereas D. merriami was active

the whole night. a $\frac{1}{2}$ moon rose about 3:00 a.m., and temperatures warmed rapidly in the sunlight the following morning.

Left for Berkeley about 9:30 a.m.

Cault,
Blair
1976

Journal

March 11, 1976

Box Springs, San Bernardino Co., California

Arrived 11:45 a.m. wind ca. 20 mph from N., Temp 55°F, sky clear. Plants present: Blackbrush - NOT yet in flower, Yucca brevifolia, Ephedra, Atriplex canescens, some A. confertifolia, Lycium, creosote bush. Soil very rocky, habitat traversed by many gullies ca. 10 ft. deep, no flat area. Soil too rocky here for microps in my opinion. 6.0 mi. S.E. of Yuena Valley on RT. 14.

Cushmanburg Springs, San Bernardino Co., California

Stopped just north of Kaiser Cement plant, approximately adjacent to Cushmanburg Springs. Ephedra, A. canescens, Blackbrush here, but ground is covered by hard crust formed from dust settling out from cement plant. No exposed sand between bushes. Locality ruined by industrial wastes.

Cactus Flat, San Bernardino Co., California

5,900 ft, arrived 12:15 P.M. Transition of plants here, Piñon Pine, junipers, Yucca brevifolia, Prosopis tordentata, Artemisia tridentata, Cholla cactus, some Ephedra. Soil sandy, soft, few rocks, no blackbrush or evidence of burrow complexes. Too high for microps - antelope brush replaces blackbrush in the E. slope of the mesa, I observe the same here.

Conte,
Blair
1976

Journal

Monarch Flat, 5200 ft, San Bernardino Co., California

March 11, 1976

This flat is in the upper edge of the Blackshut Zone, with some Pueran and juniper present. Soil sandy to rocky, but looks acceptable to microbs. Most promising site yet, but no human complexes seen. Ephedra also present. Yucca also up here, will probably try to bud here despite lack of humours, general aspect quite similar to juniper Flats in Joshua Tree National monument. Use forest Service Rd 4N11 to get to this site.

Pipes wash, 3500 ft, San Bernardino Co., California
Blackshut here, but in low sandy desert with yucca, creosote and opuntia Mexican habitat.

Pioneer Town Flat

Purshia present, many grasses, soil coarse but loose - sandy, much yucca - questionable

Borden Flat, San Bernardino Co., California

4,200 ft, Lyman, Blackshut present, looks more promising than immediately around Pioneer Town, about 1 mi. S.E. of Pipes wash. Tried to drive up

Burns Canyon to Bain Ranch area, but Road was too poor and too long.

N. end Little San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co., California

Drove S. on Yucca Mesa Rd to The Town

Curtis;
Blair
1976

Journal

N. End Little San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co
California

March 11

Carrington Flat Entrance to Joshua Tree
National Monument. Stopped here and turned
off on Pacific Tel. + Tel. Rd. to a Radio
Relay station, but met a locked gate after
200 yds. Hiked up the slope to the
East and finally came onto a flat
in the center of this mountain system.
Blockhaus was present with Pinos, Juniper,
Scrub-oak and sage of some sort.

There are many flowers and a house
at the south end of this flat - I don't
know if there is currently a road up
to it. There may be microtus here but
the soil looked too soft and the
large trees too dense for good
microtus habitat. I could not
+ rope up the hill (a mistake)
but decided not to set them due
to the long distance from the car.
The climb was quite exhausting.
I left at 4:30 and got back to the
car at 6:15. So I've completed
my "survey" of possible sites, not found
burrow complexes anywhere and not
set out traps today. Hope tomorrow
will be better!

Couti,
Blair
1976

Journal

March 12

Yuca Valley, San Bernardino Co., California

Jack was indeed better today. I asked
for a map at the "Book Alley" bookstore in town and
the proprietors gave me information about a

U. C. Land Water Reserve in the Primm area

Robert Moon (and Rita) a grad student from UST
of Kith Justice, took me to the Reserve

on the Burns Ranch, and told me that
only two weeks ago some of Dick McMillan's
students caught 1 Oryzopsis microps on

The Primmerton flat. Paul Bailey

55491 29th Hwy, (365-7626) has access

to little San Bernardino Site Combination

to gate is year of U.C.'s founding. I was
told the exact locality of the previous capture
of O. microps is unknown - just "off road

coming in from Primmerton. I found my
traps as follows: W. slope "Black Hill" (30);

Foot of Burns R. and Primmerton RD (20);

Primmerton Flat (30); 2 mi. E. Primmerton (30).

March 13.

One O. microps was taken on the Primmerton

set of the junction of Burns R. and Primmerton

and Primmerton Road. The other localities

yielded only 120 microps and one

Peromyscus maniculatus. There was less

grass cover between the Black Hills where

the single individual was taken. It was

near the end of the trap line, and was

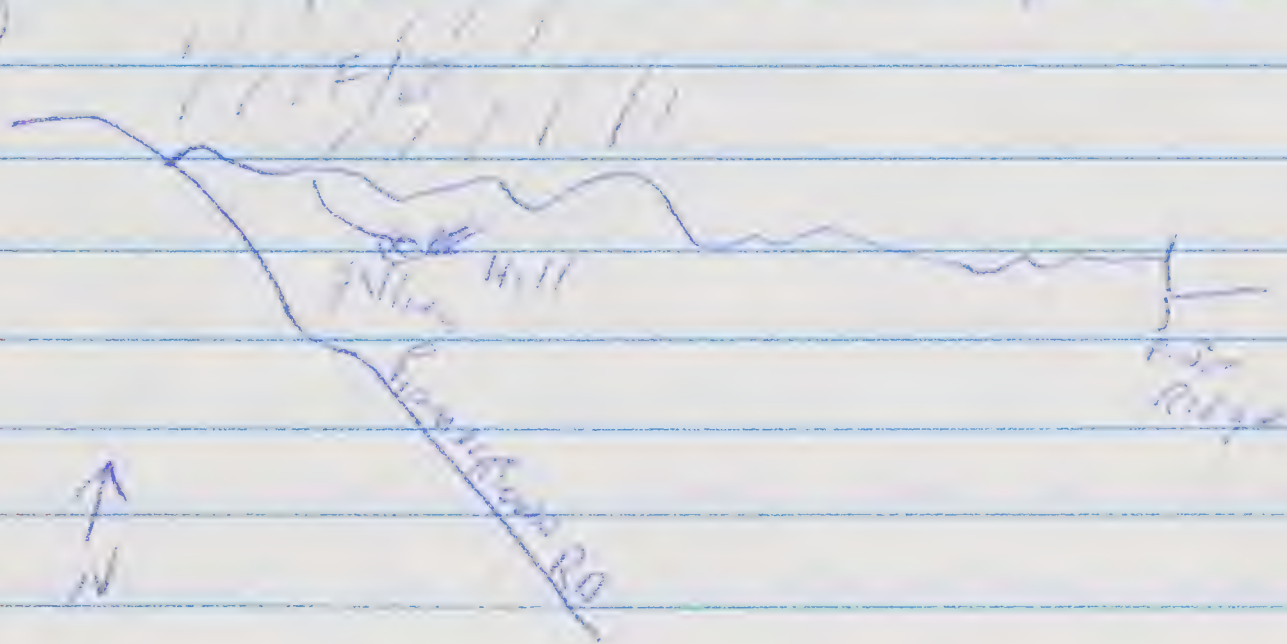
Cuth,
Blair
1976

Journal

Piñon Ridge, San Bernardino Co., California

March 13

be the site of a larger amount
of D. murrayi. This is about 4 mi. east



of Pioneer Town Road and 150-200 yds
east of the bend in Piñon Ridge Road.

This area most closely resembles the
blackburnian covered slopes and gullies
just south and east of the camp at

Stubby Springs. Further effort should be
concentrated in this area rather than in

Pioneer Town Flat proper. Left for

~~March 14~~ at 10:30, arrived 12:15 pm

ate lunch and surveyed the site more thorow-
ughly for presence of D. murrayi. Soil is almost
a pavement of 1/2 to 1" dia. flat rocks, with
sand inbetween. I decided this was not likely

to yield many Dipodomys, so elected to drive
back to the previous site and set 100 traps

for more D. murrayi from this locality. Arrived
about 4:00 p.m., and set out traps in a 10 x 10 grid

Guth,
Blein
1946

Journal

3 mi. NW Yucca Valley, San Bernardino Co. California

March 13

covering one hr star. Night was calm with a

March 14

nearly full moon. The morning run produced

7 D. merriami, 1 Peromyscus maniculatus,
and 1 Onychomys torridus. Left for

Los Angeles at 7:00 a.m. I must conclude
that M. uops occurs in extremely low
density in this locality.

University of California, Irvine, Orange Co., California

March 15

Spoke with Dr. Richard E. MacMillan from

9:30 - 10:00 a.m. He informed me the

previous D. m. uops taken was about

1/4 mi. from Pinetown Rd., on the North side
of the road leading to the Burns Property. This
specimen was maintained for about 3 weeks
on bird seed and apple cores and then
given to G. S. Kenagy, UCSD, who
fed it Altrepes confert. folia, which it
failed to eat and subsequently died. It
is now frozen, presumably at UCSD, to
be deposited in the vertebrate collection
of UC I in due time.

March 20

Returned to Yucca Valley from Berkeley, Ca.

500 miles, 10 hr drive, set out 200 folding

Ghemon Live Traps, 100 on each side of

the Pinon Ridge Road about 1/4 mi. E. of

Pioneer Town Road. The catch was as

follows:

Couti,
Blair
1976

Journal

3 mi. N. W. Yucca Valley, San Bernardino Co.,
California

March 21 17 Dipodomys merriami, 1 Neotoma lepida,
1 Perognathus truei, 2 Onychomys torridus.
Spoke with Duke MacMillan and Bob Mason of
UCI about the situation. Saw C. T. Tate,
Cal. Fish & Game Warden who lives up Peñar
R. Lx Rd.

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

March 22 Drove out to Big Pine via RT. 50, The Kingsbury
Grade, and U.S. 395. 400 mi., 9 hours. Weather,
cloudy but clearing over Central Valley, windy in
East side of Sierra. Arrived 5:00 pm, set out
grid 4x18 + 2x14 traps in alluvial sink
study site. This area differs from surrounding
hard pan in that it has a concentration of wind
blown sand. Caught 2 D. merriami, 6 D. microps,

March 23 4 Perognathus monacensis, 1 Perognathus
longicaudus, and 1 Rhynchodactylus megalak.
Only 2 ♀ microps and one of those died
in the trap. That one carried 3 embryos.
Set 100 traps off Road that continues south
across 16th from "Big Ears" - 5 PL Radio Telescopes.
This area is sandy with acacias and Sarcobatus.
Nearer the river, rabbitbrush and sage take over.
Sands 4" high with soft sand marks this site.
March 24 Caught 3 D. microps, 1 ♂ dead, 1 juv. ♀ and
45g adult ♀; 3 D. merriami, 1 Onychomys and

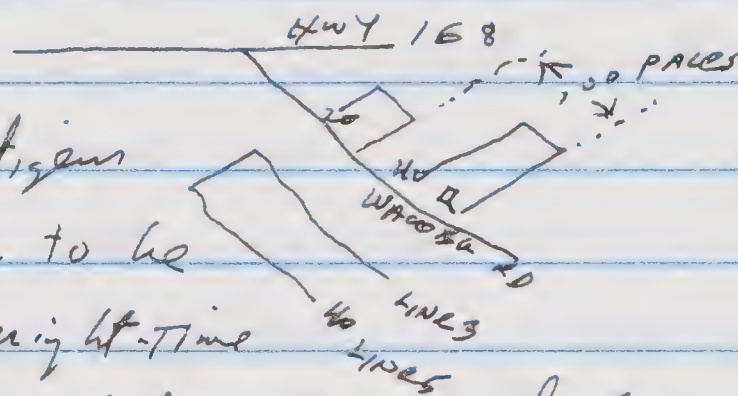
Curti,
Hon
1976

Journal

Trinitite Ridge, Inyo Co., California

March 24

2 Perognathus maniculatus. The stippling is
as yet bare of bracts, and since the rainy
season is nearly over, I fear that the low
density of rodents in the Owens Valley is a
reflection of a very poor year. This is a
poor time in view of my intent to terminate
gathering data on my Thesis project this year.
Began setting traps at 5:30 pm. Set near study
SITE. see map



I hope this stratagem
will allow traps to be
checked in the night-time
with most ease. Windy today, and clear. Temperature
last night was -2°C , and data indicate that
D. microps forages early in the evening, so that
may explain higher trap mortality in microps.

March 25

High winds, gusting up to 30 mph. clear throughout
the night. The minimum was 37°F at Bishop.
The blowing dust promises to continue through the day.
Cater, surprisingly more quite good, but sex ratio
of all Kangaroo rats was surprisingly skewed towards
the ♂♂. Caught 4 ♀♀ D. microps, one a 37g juvenile
another was 52g, red nipples, perianth, no palpable
embryos, but milk not expressible - both these released
13 ♂♂ D. microps, including 1413 and 1414 again; 6
♂♂ D. merriami, 10 Perognathus maniculatus, & Perognathus

Cute,
Blair
1976

Journal

March 25

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co. California.

Cynomys, and 1 *Reithrodontomys megalotis*. I had better luck ca 70-150 yds N. of Saline Valley Road, so I will try trapping here tonight.

Many odd people coming by camp this morning, making me wonder of the safety of this place.

April 1

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co. Arizona.

Arrived Wolf Hole about 6:00 pm, just in time to set 100 live traps at human complexes around the periphery of the flat area that constitutes "camp". The catch was pretty good, the night was cold and clear, and quite moonless. I got 16 ♂ and 15 ♀ *D. microps*, 4 *D. merriami*; 4 *Perognathus fallax* (?), 1 *Peromyscus*, 1 *Onychomys* and 5 *Neotoma*. Only 14 *D. microps* ♀ were saved. I caught 4 four to six week old juvenile *microps*, which makes me wonder when animals at this

April 2

locality started breeding - at least in early February! Set only 50 traps out in flat around camp, putting lines of 30 + 20 in the border of a wash south of camp and on the hillside south of that. Caught 7 ♀ in camp area, 6 more in the wash and only 1 in the hill south of camp along with usual attendant crested larks. Left at 10:30 a.m., as I had 28 ♀ *microps*, about all the sex wanted. Weather continues warm (65°) and sunny.

Curti,
Blain
1976

Journal

7 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California.

April 13

Arrived in Bishop at 2:00 pm. with Ross Pullin. It was overcast and light rain was falling. We were unable to contact anyone at WMS, so set snap traps at Big Pine, off of the Road to the JPL Radio telescopes. Since it rained, I decided not to set any live traps. It rained

April 14

Throughout the night. The catch was 2 Dipodomys merriami and 6 Peromyscus maniculatus no D. microps were taken. It appears I'll have to try for more D. microps when I stay at the Research station. The weather cleared today, accompanied by a 20 mph wind. Tonight I will set out 200 live traps in the area ^{East} of Sahare Valley Rd and South of Highway 168. The weather cleared and became sunny, but somewhat windy towards evening. The 100 snap traps were left set in place and 200 live traps in 4 rows of 30 and 2 rows of 40. Catch was not terribly good, got

April 15

20 D. microps, but 12 were ♂♂ and 2 ♀ were juveniles. Kept 6 ♀, but only 4 survived the trip. also got 13 D. merriami, 1 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 7 Perognathus longirostris. The weather was scattered clouds today, some wind. It took from 5:30 to 9:30 to collect traps. Snap traps made 3 D. merriami and 5 Peromyscus maniculatus.

Curtis
Blair
1976

Journal

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

April 15

Left Bishop for Wolf Hole at 10:15 am. Once in Nevada weather became windy and overcast, becoming Rainy just Los Vegas. From Mesquite on it rained or drizzled continuously. Had to stop in St. George, Utah, for supplies, then pushed on to Wolf Hole. The dirt road was thoroughly wet, the car slipping to the side on hills where acceleration was reqd. Arrived at trapping site after dark, wind blowing ca 30-40 mph and much rain carried with wind. The mud was quite thick here, collecting on one's boots in just a few steps. Decided to return to St. George rather than to try to work and sleep in the weather. Of course trapping was out of

April 16

the question. It rained heavily through the night, turning to a light snowfall in the morning. Snow was down to about 3,900-4,000 ft, just at the level of the trap site. The storm was still around by mid-morning, and, in view of road conditions and the necessity to leave by the 17th, we elected to return to Los Angeles rather than waiting another few hours in St. George, as trapping may well have been precluded by weather conditions this night as well.

Caelli,
Blair
1976

Journal

Lone Pine Station, Inyo Co., California

April 29

Left Oakland at 8:00 a.m., driving to the Owens Valley via RT. 120. The Tioga Pass was open on April 10 this year - and there's not much snow at that elev. (9,900 ft). The high lakes, however, were still nearly completely iced over. Travel was, slow, however, and I arrived in Bishop at 2:30, some 286 miles away. I dropped off 52 animal cages at White Mountain Research Station, then proceeded to Lone Pine, to follow H.C. Shelton's 1917 trip at the type locality of Perodipus (sic) mingeri. Arrived about 5:30 and surveyed the area. There is now a BLM "Recreation area" parking lot at the foot of the alabaster hills just west of the L.A. aqueduct. A dirt road leads north along the base of the hills. There is an Inyo Co. Campground south of the rd. along the aqueduct, where I spent the night. I drove to Lone Pine Station, about 1 mi. E and $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Lone Pine. Here, Shelton's site #4 still stands, an undisturbed plot $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. of ^{low} sand dunes with mainly atriplex and Sarcobatus, some Ephedra here. I set 40 live traps and 48 museum specials here. (see map). I drove 1.3 miles farther East and came to an extensive flat of atriplex, at this point with nearly no "dunes".

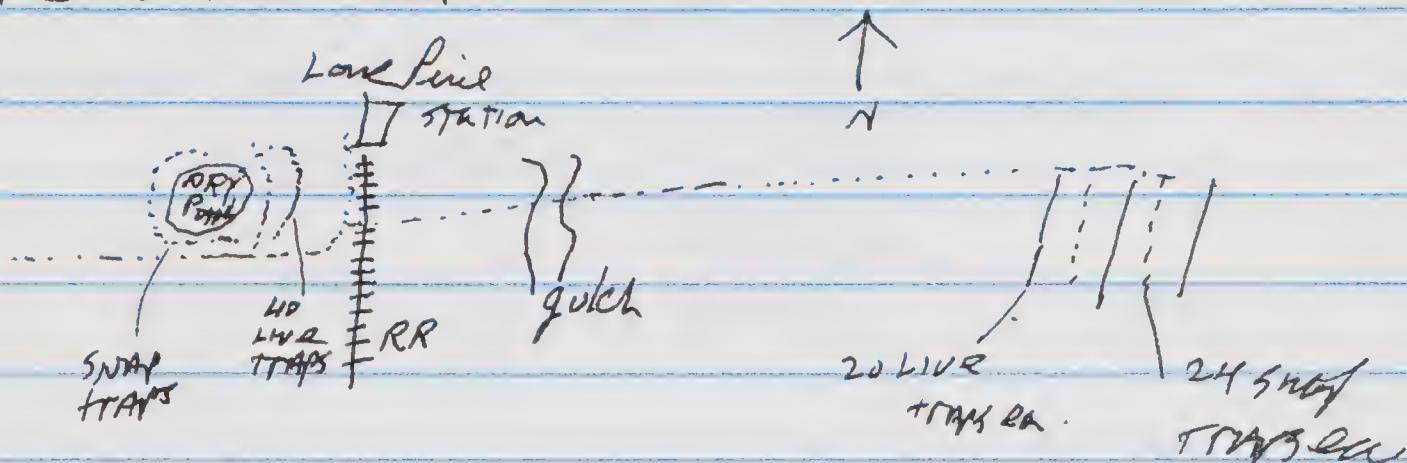
Conti,
Blair.
196

Journal

Lone Pine Station, Inyo Co., California

April 29

Had I set 3 line of 20 live traps and 2 lines of 24 mouse specials, all perpendicular to the road and to the south.



There was only 1 car in 3 hours on the road East of Lone Pine Station, whereas the station itself was fairly busy.

April 30

It was a warm night. Got up at 5:00 am and I'd guess it was about 45°. No fatalities from the cold.

No moon or wind - a supposedly "ideal" night to trap. Results of 40 live traps at L.P. Sta. got 4 *O. microps*, 1 *H. P. merriami*, 1 *Peromyscus maniculatus* and 1 *Perognathus longimembris*. In the 4 of snap traps I got only 1 *P. longimembris*. At 1.3 mi E. Lone Pine Station, I had very poor luck. 1 *O. microps* and 1 *P. longimembris* in 20 live traps and nothing at all in the snap traps. I could almost suspect a poisoning campaign, so far killing mosquitoes, reduced the rodent population here, as the habitat showed much promise - lizard signs, etc.

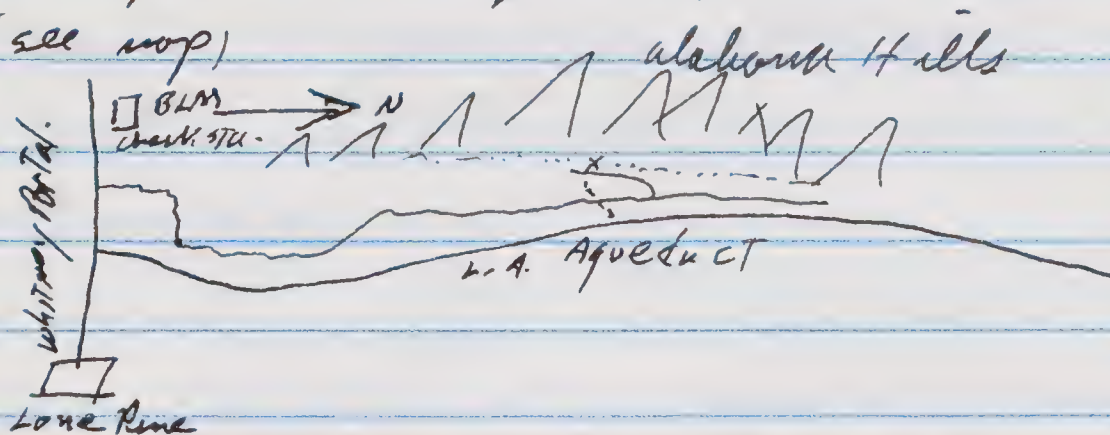
Curt,
Blair
1976

Journal

April 30

Lone Pine, Inyo Co., California

Today I will try trapping along the "Lower Sonoran Bench" at the E. base of the Alabama Hills. Drove along the Los Angeles aqueduct about $3/4$ mile - (see map)



Then set a line of 40 traps both N and S. of the car - total line ca 400 yds. ran parallel line of snap traps, about 20 yds from line traps, these with 40 traps each. a final line of 20 line traps ran down (E.) to the aqueduct fence. The night was much warmer - about 50° or more, the high during the day having been 80° F. Caught 11 D. microps, 1 D. merriami and 1 Armadillomys.

May 1

In the snap traps I had better luck than before, but still only 1 D. microps. I caught 3 Perognathus and 1 Neotoma around a trash pile of an old "home" site. Makes me suspect that the cover afforded by the cast off pines etc, is what allows higher crested populations here. Broke camp about 8:15 a.m.

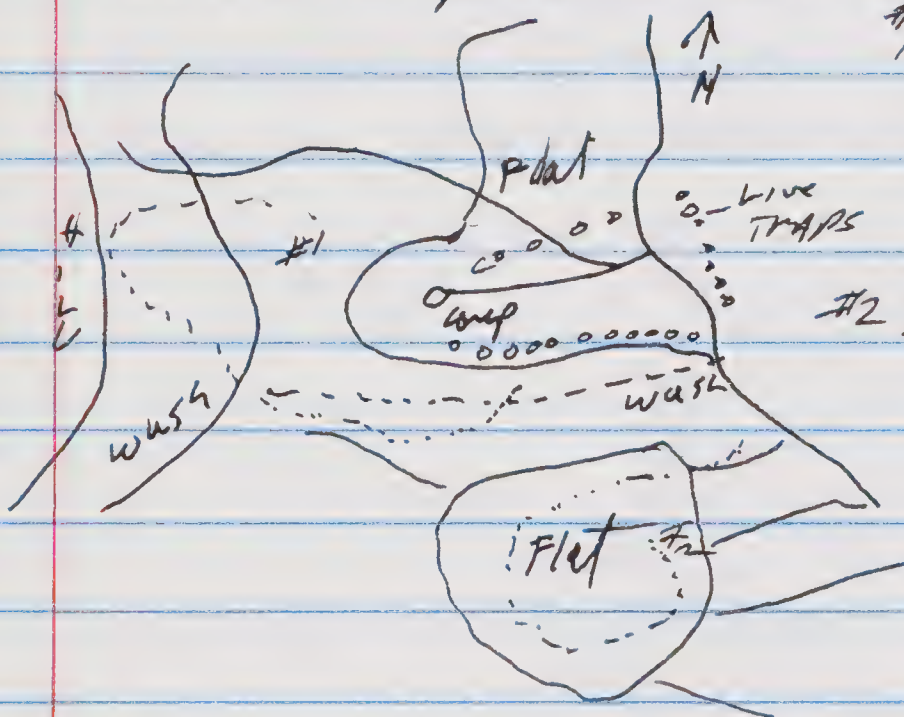
Curtis,
Blain
1976

Journal

10 miles N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona

May 3

Left for Wolf Hole at 8:00 a.m., arrived 5:00 p.m.,
414 miles covered. Weather is cloudy, some rain
squalls reported, but dry at the trapping site,
some 9 miles S. of the Arizona-Utah border. Spent
2 hrs setting out 45 snap traps, 3 traps per
burrow complex



#1 set. line of 48 down

wash to S. of camp and

then N. to level of camp,

#2 second line of 47 on flat

S. of camp. yield

was only 4 D. microps,

one a juvenile and

1 caught by the leg

in the trap. 4 Onychomys, 1 Neotoma, 1 P. longimanus,
and ca 12 Peromyscus also taken. I set

40 live traps in the area ~~and~~ around camp,

20 S, 10 E and 10 NE of camp (see map.).

In these 40 traps, took 13 D. microps (7 ♂♂ and

9 D. merriami, 1 Perognathus parvus, 3 P. longimanus,

2 Onychomys, and 1 Neotoma lepida, for 29 animals

in 40 traps, somewhat better than my snap trapping
efforts. I fear I'll have to set traps around

camp to catch sufficient microps for stomach
contents data. The wind blew most of the night

There was $\frac{1}{4}$ moon, set in mid-night, and low temp
was 10.5°C.

Cute,
Blair
1976

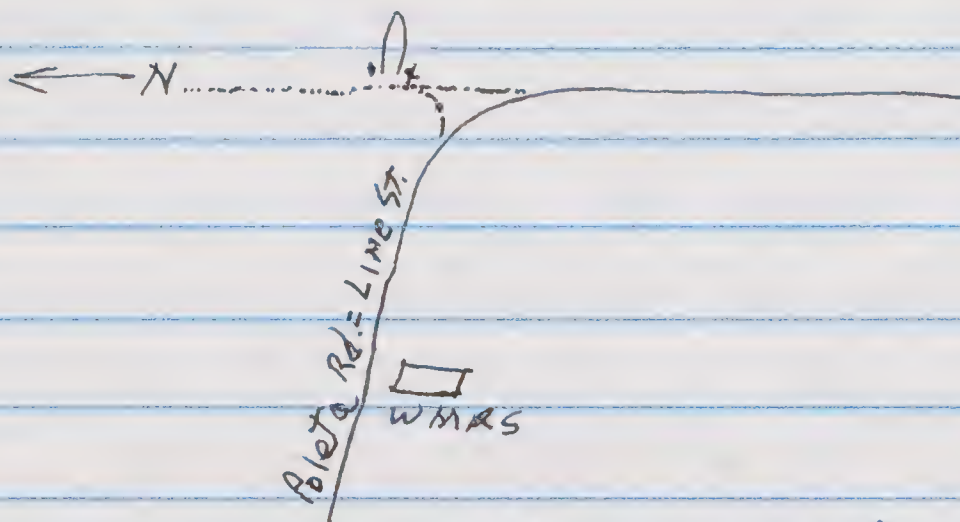
Journal

4 mi. E. Bishop Inyo Co., California

May 23

Set 40 shrew line traps in 2 lines of 20
0.4 mi. East of White Mtn. Res. Station.

This is a gravelly slope just east of a
dirt road which marks the westernmost
extent of remaining natural vegetation in
the Owens Valley. Four S. microps and 2
S. merriami were taken, all but one
were in the 10 traps nearest the road



This area is primarily a shadeless
area, with Sarcobatus almost absent. It
resembles the "gravelly bench" at Lone Pine
(type locality for S. m. microps) than the sandy
study site at Big Pine, although density
of microps in all three places is about
the same.

June 9

⁵⁰ Set 40 museum specials .4 N and .6 E of
White Mtn Research Station. Baited with
peanut butter. This area has rocky soil, just
at the foot of the White mts., similar to
habitat at end of line street. No animals
were taken.

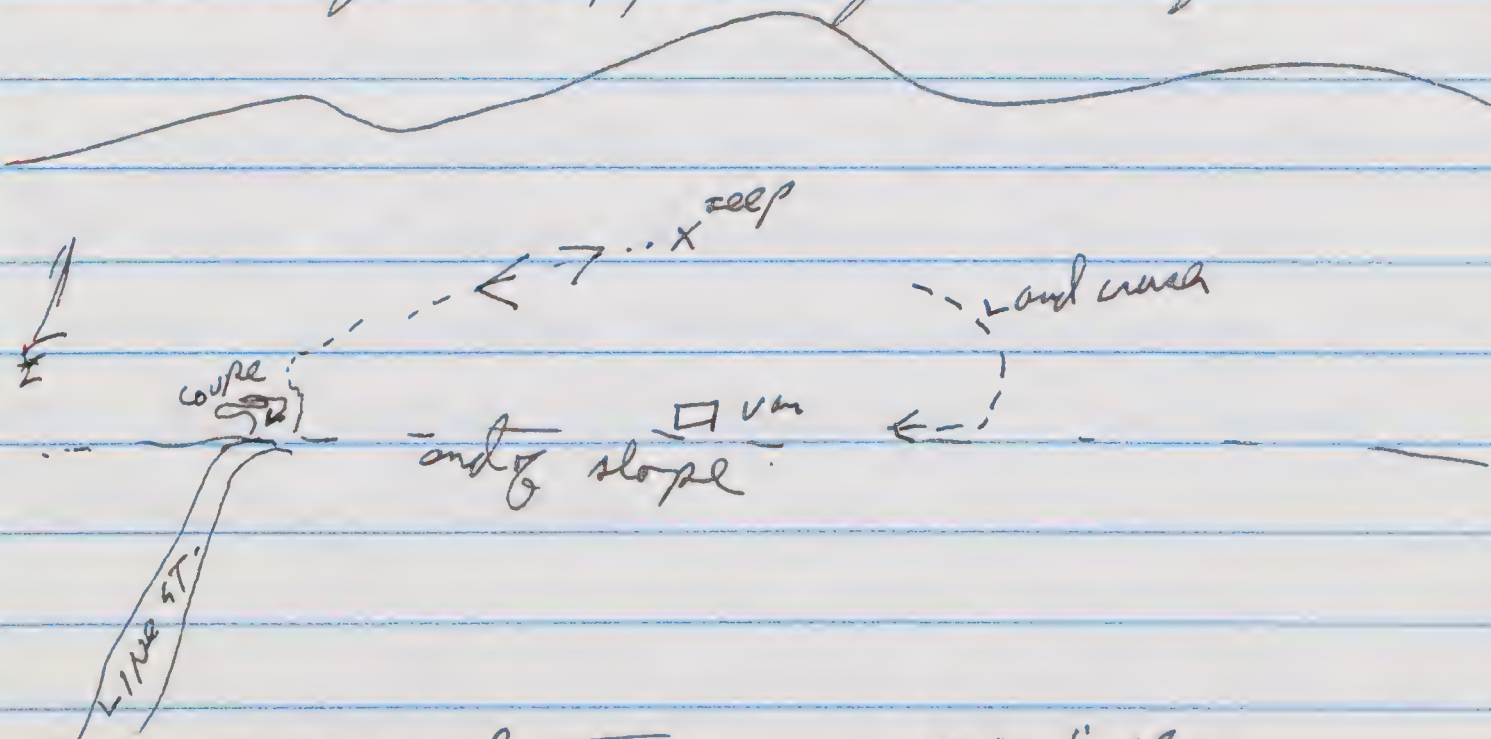
Canti,
Blair
1976

Journal

July 14

3.0 mi. E. Bishop, Inyo Co. California

9:30 - 10:30 P.M. From White Mountain Res. Sta. (Carnegie Valley Laboratory), I observed a curious interplay of 4 vehicles (1 Jeep-Land-Cruiser; 1 Jeep; 1 foreign coupe; 1 lt.-colored van) that may have represented a reconnaissance for clandestine purposes. The Jeep ascended the white mts. about 1000 ft above the valley floor and parked, first dark, then signaling with a headlight flash, then with parking light on. The Jeep-Land-Cruiser appeared descending the hill ca. 1/2 hr later. The white van waited on the highway below all the while, and the small foreign coupe stayed near the foot of the hill, at the east end of line st.; all departing within 10 min of one another. I suspect this episode may involve illegal trade, possibly in drugs.

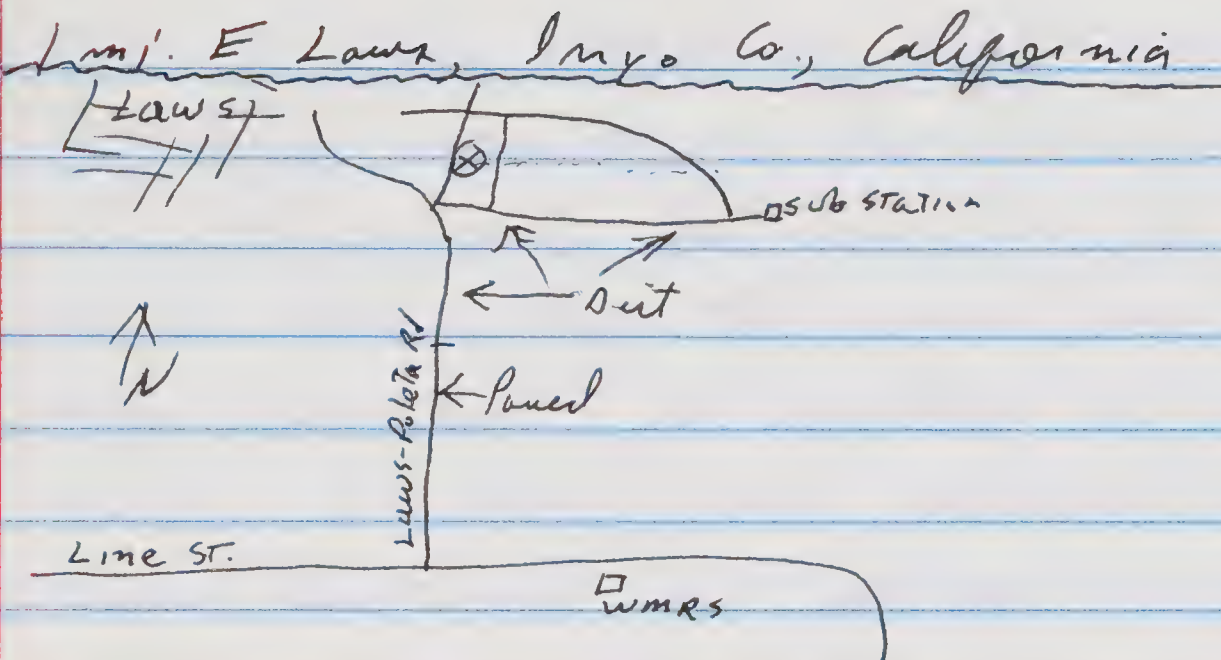


I have observed traffic up this hill on previous evenings, and will keep close watch from now on.

Canti,
Blair
1976

Journal

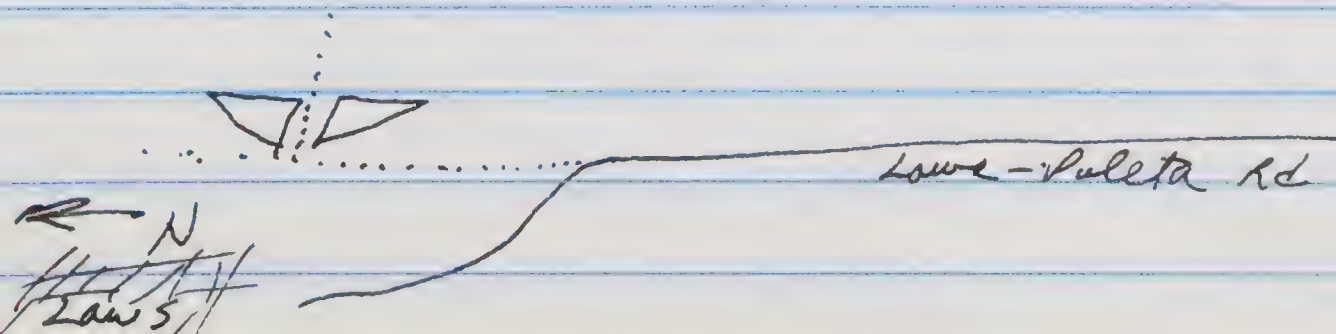
July 20



¹⁵⁰ Set 94 Museum special Traps about 4.2 mi. N of White Mtn. Res. Sta. This area is a saltbush flat, with considerable mixture of *Suaeda frutescens*. Robert burrows are scarce, and there is more open ground than at the base of the mts. just east of the station. There was overcast and rain, which followed considerable rain. I set my traps in two lines — — — — — N north and east of a dirt trail that continues due north of the Laws-Poleta Rd. where it veers west towards Laws. My man caught 2 *D. microps*, 1 *Neotoma lepida*, 2 *Onychomys leucogaster*, and 1 *Perognathus longirostris*.

August 10

²⁴⁰ Set traps at same location as July 20, however in inverted triangles, with apex at the Laws-Poleta Rd. base line and bases extending eastward:



Curtis
Blair
1976

Journal

1 mi. E. Lake Inyo Co., California

August 10.

94 traps were set on this, the night before the full moon. Following the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " rain in the Owens Valley two weeks ago, the Galea fremontii is sending out new leaves, it already having flowered and dropped leaves this spring. Catch = 2 Dipodomys microps and 1 Perognathus longimembris.

August 11.

²⁵⁰ Returned this evening, again setting 94 traps - traps, this time moving East about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to about the longitude of the electric substation. Catch was 1 P. longimembris and 2 P. parvus (Kotey). Near the full moon, I've caught 2 and 3% in my traps, and will defer further trapping until the new moon in hope of increased returns.

August 19

⁴⁵⁰ Returned to 1.0 mi. E. Lake and set 94 Museum Special traps, with Ross Paulin assisting. The traps were set in two loops to the North and South of the dirt trail mapped on July 20. The weather was cool, and there was a $\frac{1}{4}$ moon. Air still, hopefully, good night. About 4 burrow complexes were seen, but these all appeared abandoned.

August 20

I returned alone at 6:00 am to collect traps. Caught only 2 animals: 1 Dipodomys microps and 1 Perognathus longimembris. The burrow complexes yielded no specimens.

Curtis,
Blein
1976

Journal

5 mi. E. Bishop, Inyo Co., California

August 22

⁴⁵⁰Last night I set 94 Museum Special traps on the study grid (10x10 m grid, 100 meters square) I established .8 mi. East of White Mountain Research station. Traps were set at grid numbers and baited with peanut butter. It was clear, warm, and windy, with an almost new moon. Results: 1 Perognathus longirostris, 3 P. parvirostris (?); 1 Perognathus maculatus juv., and 1 Dipodomys merriami.

^{D650}2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., Calif.

Drove to Big Pine at 7:30 PM to trap SE of Junction of 164 & Warner Valley Road. Set 4 parallel lines of 24 traps at ca. 20' intervals. Habitat here is mixed sarcobatus, Atriplex. It has been windy for over 24 hrs, so this may be productive, as wind dominated about 7:00 P.M. Traps baited with peanut butter and set at base of bushes, as usual. Soil here much sandier, few to no rocks, as compared with Bishop localities.

August 23

Rebaited traps at 6:00 P.M. Total catches = 2 Perognathus, 1 Dipodomys microps, 1 Perognathus longirostris.

1 mi. E. Lakeview, Inyo Co., California

August 24

⁷⁵⁰Set 94 Museum Specials a bit South of my previous locality. Washed traps today, and on using "natural" peanut butter as bait. Set in 2 loops, 1 E., the other W. of road leading

Canti,
Blair
1976

Journal

1 mi. E. Lucas, Inyo Co., California.

August 25

P. from pumping station. Picked up traps at 6:45 a.m. cat ch = 1 Perognathus parvirostris, 1 P. longirostris, 1 Oryzopsis leucogaster, and 2 P. microps.

Drove to trapping site and set 90 Massey specials at 7:00 pm, this time about 1/4 mile S of Silver Canyon Rd, 1 mi. E. Lucas.

More Dalea here, and Lycium completely absent.

August 26

45°
A moonless night, with some wind about 50°F.

Took 2 Perognathus longirostris (alive in traps, but injured, these released) and one Dipodomys microps. Retuned to about 200 yds south of this area and again set 90 traps, 46 E and 42 W of the Road. IT was warm and windy until

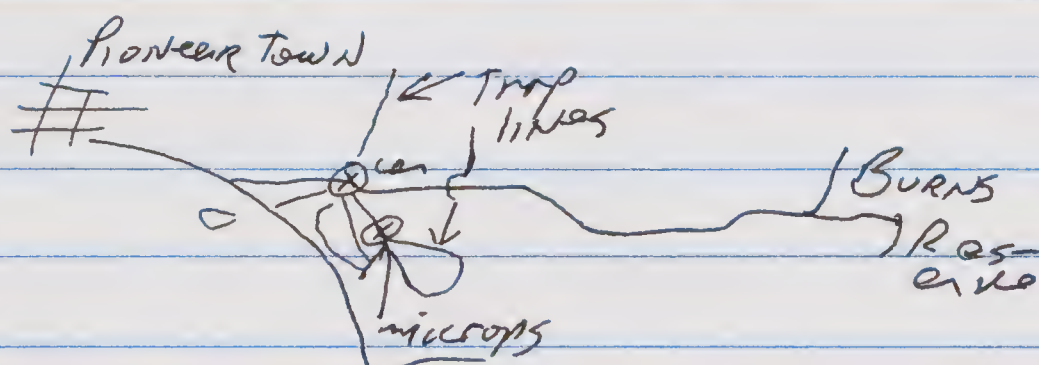
August 27

post midnight, then becoming almost calm. again, there was no moon. Catch was very good for snap trapping: 3 Dipodomys microps, 3 P. parvirostris, 2 P. longirostris, 1 Perognathus maniculatus, and 1 Oryzopsis leucogaster. TOTAL 10.

Coutis,
Blair
1976

Journal

3 mi. N.W. Yucca Valley, San Bernardino Co, California
September 15 arrived at 3:30 p.m. and stopped to check in
with Bob Moon. Drove to Burns Reserve at
4:45 and set up camp at the "campground",
leaving at 6:00 p.m. to set traps. It was
a cool, breezy day, about 70°F. The
ground was moist, but not wet on the
surface. I set traps about the
junction of the Pioneer town road and the
road to the Burns reserve sec. 20, T1N,
R5E.



I set 4 lines of 40 traps each,
three covering all the area south
of the road, one the flat Yucca valley
north of the road. There was a
half moon, but the wind continued
throughout the night, about 5 mph. Mouse
traps were set in open blackberry with an
occasional juniper. Around the road and
north of the road there was more grass

Cuti,
Blair
1976

Journal

3 mi. NW. Yucca Valley, San Bernardino Co. California

September 15

comes between the bushes than south of the road.

September 16

The morning catch was as follows:

1 Perognathus eremicus, 16 Sceloporus merriami, 1 Sceloporus microps, 3

Perognathus longicaudus, 7 Perognathus, 5 Perognathus and 3 medium sized Perognathus

The one S. microps was a 36g. Juvenile female. It was taken about 100 yds

south of the road, 1/4 mile E. of the intersection, within 50 yds of where I saw a lot of species

this spring.

Csuti, B

1973

Species acc't.

Cauti,
Blair
1973

Dipodomys microps

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, Mohave Co., Arizona, 3800'-

July 21

Today we captured 11 live specimens near the type locality for Dipodomys microps calceus. Most animals were taken at the entrances of burrows which were clustered at the bases of spiny bushes without leaves. Similar bushes close by appeared to have leaves and may have been mesquite. The animals were taken from low, broad mounds, with a barren bush at the center, about 6" high and 10' in diameter. One such mound, which was excavated, had over 20 burrow entrances. Two individuals, one a juvenile, were taken at the burrow entrance to this mound, but elsewhere only one was taken per burrow system. The mound that was excavated was replete with tunnels leading into the center of the mound. Many food(?) caches were found, ranging from 48 cups to 1 cup in volume. Most common item was a seed capsule as follows , looking like a legume capsule of the genus Latus. Grass heads were also cached.

Canti,
Blair
1973

Dipodomys microps

July 21

10 mi. N. Wolf Hole, 3900'. Mohave Co., Arizona
in quantity. The only leafy material stored was several small chunks of leaves or seed parts, thin and flat, light colored, with small orange seeds in companionment. The ground was very powdery, and accurate measurements of quantity per cache couldn't be made within the time available. I baited many traps with a dab of peanut butter, but the animals seem not to be attracted to it.

July 22

W. slope Beaverdam Mts., 3800 Washington Co., Utah.

In an area of Joshua tree, creosote, mesquite, and blackbrush, I took 3 animals. As yesterday at Wolf's Hole, there was found in complexes of burrow entrances, 1 to 2 dozen to a complex, and located on a low, wide mound under a bush. One was near creosote, the other two some dry, twiggy brush over it. Microps seems only to occur in association with these burrow complexes; Grid type trapping is not effective. I excavated a burrow system and found two very large

Cuth;
Blair.
1973

Dipodomys microps

W. Slope Beaverton Mts, 7800 ft., Washington
Co., Utah.

July 22 caches of food (?). One consisted entirely of grass seed heads, the other was primarily grass seed heads but a little pocket of flowers & blackchuck (thistle) was mixed in.

July 25 Fresh food was collected from an area of recent flooding about 7 mi. SW
25 miles, White Pine Co., NV.

Both Strophosolen and Sarcobates were collected and fed to all animals as a moisture source for the desert weather, since the carrots I had brought along were NOT used. All the animals, including those from Wolf's Hole and Beaverton Mts, use these plants, completely consuming a handful of either given as a night's ration. When fed this morning, they immediately began feeding on Strophosolen. This is unlike the Kingston Sage specimens who didn't use Strophosolen at all.

July 26. 5 1/2 mi NW Shoreline, White Pine Co., Nev
we excavated several main tunnels leading

Cute;
Blair
1973

Dipodomys microps

July 26

5 1/2 mi. NW. Shoshone, White Pine Co., NV

into the active burrow system from which the single D. microps was taken at this locality. Surprisingly, no evidence of food caches of any sort were found, in contrast to the conspicuous, large food caches found by similar methods at Wolf's Hole. Our investigations were hampered by a broken handle on the G. F. shovel I had brought along. I must buy one with a steel handle when I can.

Sept 26

10 mi. N. Wolf's Hole, Mohave Co., Ariz.

This area is similar to situation three months ago, except it is even dryer. The leaves of the blackbrush are still on the plants, but are a dried brown, with no succulence.

There are more frequent hole complexes than in July, and always they occur at mounds topped by barren skeletons of a particular sort of shrub. (See vanessa photograph). Quite frequently two K. rats were trapped outside of one burrow complex. These invariably proved to be D. microps and D. merriami.

Curti,
Blair
1973

Dipodomys microps

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, Calif.

Nov. 3.

The past week has been unseasonably warm. My specimens from Wolf's Hole, which had been maintaining their weight on a dry seed diet under ordinary Bay Area conditions, lost weight drastically — up to 20% of body weight in some instances.

Of course, in their burrows such stresses wouldn't occur, but it underscores the role of Temperature and humidity in the water balance of this species.

2 mi. E. Big Pine, Inyo Co., California

Nov 15

Caught 3 *D. microps*, 1 dead, last night. Began excavating burrow systems, so far uncovered colonies of *A. confertus*, *F. 10a*, *B. R. 10a* and 5 *microlates* 105. Caught total of 6 *D. microps* and 3 *D. merriami*. Of the 6 *microps*, 2 had frozen to death, therefore I am left with a total of 7 live specimens from this locality.

I excavated a burrow system in front of which I caught a *D. microps*. What I found tends to confirm Kenagy's findings. Two leaf cacti, one *atropis*, the other *sarcobatus*. Many burrow passages were lined with *atropis* bracts.

Csuti,
Blain
1973

Dipodomys microps

Nov. 15

2 mi. E. Dry Lake, Inyo Co., Calif
at the end of one peritremial tunnel,
I found an accumulation of fresh
aromatic leaf shavings, forced
tightly into the Tunnel. Most
of these appeared to be leaves, though
some could have been bracts. This
tunnel was only 4" below the surface.
The ground was damp for 12" down, the
tunnels penetrated below that depth
to dry soil. The burrow system
was very complex. IT was located
in a small mound topped by
one of the few Atriplex plants
around that was coated heavily in
green leaves, suggesting that the
site was chosen because of its
vegetation.

1974
April 7

1/2 mi. W. Horse Thief Sprs. Kingston Range, San Bernardino Co., Calif.
two animals, one a female of 68g,
supple red, the other a juvenile of 57g
dead in the traps, I stuffed these ~~two~~
♀ 247-141-43-14 68g ^{Early Pregnancy} 1R, 2L
juv 241-149-42-14 57g

2 77'22

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